

LAND OF MOORS
AFFORDS CHARM
OF BYGONE DAYS

Travelers to 'Farthest West' of Islam Find Scenes of Oriental Brilliance

MOROCCAN TRIBES
ARE OF MIXED RACES

Country Is Made Up of Berbers, Kahyles, Arabs, Jews and Negroes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CASABLANCA, Morocco—The land of the Moors has many fascinations for the visitor in winter or spring, yet out of the thousands of travelers who stream through the Straits of Gibraltar, how few think of seeing something more than the coast-line of this corner of Africa! The consequence is that Morocco, the "farthest west" of Islam, is less spoiled because less visited than most other Oriental countries.

While Algeria is observing its hundredth year under French influence, Morocco has only been accessible to Europeans since the beginning of this century, and there are still some mountainous districts near which no Christian is allowed to come. It is not surprising, therefore, that this land retains so much charm and so many interesting features of bygone times.

After all, one generation's contact with the modern world can do no more than scratch the surface of a civilization whose roots strike down through the romantic days of Moslem conquests to those earlier Berber cultures which neither Phoenicians, Romans, Arabians nor the modern Latins have succeeded in stamping out.

The historical appeal is manifestly strong in a country where successive invasions and rival dynasties have each left their mark in the outward forms of architecture no less than in the bearing, dress and customs of its people.

These infusions have likewise left a population of very mixed race, so that for centuries Morocco has been the scene of tribal warfare, and today it is a field of particular interest to students of ethnology and primitive religion. Sometimes mixed, sometimes pure, Morocco is full of Berbers, Kahyles, Arabs, Jews and Negroes.

Folk of the mountains, folk of the plains, most of them sons of plunderers by land or buccanniers by sea, they are as a whole a people of strong character and possessed of a degree of maturity which is all the more surprising considering their simple and rough mode of living. Traveling by automobile along one of the highways that link one city with another, you find yourself driving uninterruptedly over open country with an unlimited view of either side. You feel that you are cutting a line at random across the age-long wanderings of wild tribesmen, and the clustered tents that appear at intervals along the route evince the nomadic habits of these lovers of freedom whose ways have scarcely altered with the centuries and are certainly unaffected by the faint sign of progress represented by this solitary ribbon of road.

These immense tracts of flower-decked prairie, with scarcely a dwelling in sight, make an impression of extraordinary perpetuity, as if here

Reich Cabinet
Fixes Procedure
for Referendum

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—The Reich's Cabinet has met to discuss the question of the People's Referendum and has decided that the referendum alters the statutes of the Constitution, and therefore, for passing the bill, according to article 76 of the Constitution, concurrence of a majority of all persons entitled to vote is requisite.

Meanwhile a convention of the German Nationalist Party has been meeting for two days at Cassel, some 3000 persons being present. Dr. Alfred Hugenberg's speech being the salient feature. The speech contained nothing new—the customary attack on the Young plan and the desirability of success of the referendum.

It was the duty of German Nationalists, said the leader of the party, to place every possible obstacle in the way of the Paris tribute plan, while he declared it their duty also to take up an inner political offensive, to incite the Roman Catholic and German People's parties against the Social Democrats, whenever possible, in order to set up another form of government.

Dr. Hugenberg was the subject of a hearty ovation from all present, but it is a significant fact that many prominent members of his party found an excuse not to attend the Cassel convention.

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Morocco Retains Romance of Nomadic Times



Tents Made of Camel Hair Constitute the Only Shelter These 'Young Moors' Have Ever Known. Moorish Gateways Are the Pride of Every Town. This Horseshoe Arch Is Decorated by Colored Tiles Forming Intricate Arabesque Patterns.

Pearl Necklace Worth \$50,000
Just Tiresome Beads to a Child

Little Niece of Finder Lets Cat Play With Gems After Vain Effort to Break the String—Taxi Driver Gets \$5000 Reward

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Fannie Surella, 4, of 9 Crosby Street, has just had the distinction in her neighborhood of wearing a \$50,000 pearl necklace. Only those persons who know Crosby Street, in the lower East Side of Manhattan, can really appreciate the distinction.

When Fannie's Uncle Frank, whose driver's license with the Yellow Taxi Corporation calls him Frank de Luca, came home to the crowded flat a few nights ago, he invited Fannie, as usual, to look for things in his pockets. This time it was not jelly beans, however, but a string of large white "beads" that Fannie tried to break so that she could roll them over the floor. Uncle Frank told her how he had found them lying in the gutter near his taxi stand at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. Meanwhile in an elegant apartment on upper Fifth Avenue, Mrs. S. Maude Metcalf, after an uneasy afternoon, was telephoning A. R. Lee & Co., her insurance brokers, to ask if they had received any report on her lost pearls. Mrs. Mantion repeated that she had taken a taxicab at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street that morning for a brief shopping tour and that her necklace of 77 graduated pearls, fastened with a marquise diamond clasp, had been lost.

Mrs. Metcalf's brokers told her that the Tuesday morning papers would carry a \$2500 reward offer in the lost and found columns. By Wednesday morning the offer in the lost and found ads had been raised to \$5000.

Fannie had incorporated the necklace into all her games. She lassoed the cat with it and dropped it over and over again into the cat's milk saucer, licked clean, to hear the delicate sound it made. Then she wore it around her wrist and then it hung about her chubby neck and then wore it as a pale crown atop her dark, tousled hair. Many times she pulled and pulled at it to see if she couldn't get the beads off to really play with them, but the string was very strong.

When Uncle Frank came home on Wednesday night, the necklace hung about her neck, looking none the worse for all this play, so that her Uncle remarked admiringly that it "must be one of those unbreakable things."

On Thursday afternoon Fannie's uncle went to the company garage at 623 West Fifty-seventh Street and saw some other drivers collected around a notice. It announced a \$5000 reward for a pearl necklace and when he had read it through, he went to the superintendent of the garage and told about the necklace some thing like that that he had turned

RESERVE BANKS
MET RIGID TEST
IN STOCK CRASH

Hoover Indorsement Voices Financial World's Verdict of Great Achievement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
BY RICHARD L. STROUT

WASHINGTON—"The magnificent working of the Federal Reserve System and the inherently sound condition of the banks have already brought about a decrease in interest rates and an assurance of abundant capital—the first time such a result has been so speedily achieved under similar circumstances."

These words of President Hoover regarding the part played in alleviating the distress incident to the greatest stock market deflation in American history sum up the almost universal opinion of financial observers heard in Washington from those who have followed the long struggle of the Reserve System against the process of stock market inflation. There are still heard criticisms that the Reserve System should have acted sooner than last February when it issued its first warning, and that it should have taken a stronger stand, but it is already being forgotten that only a few months ago the Federal Reserve Board was attacked with even greater bitterness for taking any stand at all, on the assumption that what was happening in the stock market in increasing prices was perfectly justifiable.

Redistribution of Funds
However, as Treasury officials see it here, one of the major achievements of the Reserve System has gone practically unnoticed. Of the value of this achievement, it is asserted, there can be no two ways of thinking. This was its service in slushing back into the interior the enormous released credit of brokers' loans which had accumulated in New York. In accomplishing this feat alone, it is said, it has done as much as any one thing to prevent the depression in the stock market from running riot in the realm of general business.

Brokers' loans have declined so far as follows: Week ending Oct. 23, \$167,000,000; week ending Oct. 30, \$1,096,000,000; week ending Nov. 6, \$556,000,000; week ending Nov. 13, \$710,000,000; week ending Nov. 20, \$555,000,000. The total decline from the peak, as of Oct. 2, is \$3,217,000,000.

The decline in the week ending Oct. 30 of a billion dollars occurred despite an enormous simultaneous increase of brokers' loans in New York of about \$1,000,000,000 that same week. Brokers' loans as a whole dropped from \$6,801,000,000 to \$4,882,000,000.

There has been no more sudden shifting of funds in the history of the world. So far as the feat of moving this sum has gone, it has all occurred without a ripple. It is the fact which explains one of the primary functions of the Federal Reserve System, which is that of a distributive agency, with conduits for credit to all parts of the Nation. This may be seen.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

British Propose League Commission
for 'Wailing Wall' Investigation

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—The British Government has addressed a memorandum to the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations asking it to express to the Council of the League its opinion on the proposal to appoint an international commission to investigate the question of the "Wailing Wall" at Jerusalem which was the immediate cause of the recent troubles in Palestine.

This memorandum has not been published as the Mandates Commission considers both it and the opinion should be communicated first to the Council, but it is known that there was much discussion on the point whether an ad hoc commission such as suggested could be appointed without violating the letter of Article 14 of the Palestine mandate which provides for the appointment of a commission to settle the whole problem of the "holy places."

RUSSIANS CLAIM
BIG VICTORY ON
EASTERN FRONT

Moscow Reports Chinese Driven Back in Manchuria With Heavy Losses

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW—What seems to have been the most serious military activity during the whole course of Soviet-Chinese border hostilities occurred on Nov. 17, when, according to a message received here from the Soviet telegraphic agency, troops of the Soviet Far Eastern army, repelling a Chinese attack, pursued the Chinese over the border, pushed them farther from the Soviet frontier, disarmed 8000 soldiers, 300 officers, and captured 10,000 rifles and a considerable quantity of war munitions.

The exact location of this military action is left rather vague, the message stating that Soviet troops advanced both toward the Transbaikalian and maritime regions, thus entering Manchuria both from the west and east.

According to the message, this action followed a series of border raids by Chinese troops and Russian Whites, involving casualties among the peasants of the frontier zone. On Nov. 17, it is stated, Chinese cavalry crossed the frontier and began to press against the border troops. The press publishes news of this success of the Far Eastern army under enthusiastic headlines, but refrains from comment, so that the precise dimensions and significance of this military action remain obscure.

Britain Expects Early
Resumption of Peace
Parleys in Manchuria

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Despite the serious nature of reports of fighting on the Manchurian frontier, now coming through every day, diplomatic circles here still regard the belief that there is any likelihood of war breaking out between Soviet Russia and China. As both sides have expressed a desire to settle the dispute by negotiation, it is hoped that the somewhat trivial difficulties which are keeping the envoys of the two contestants from meeting will shortly be overcome.

Meanwhile, however, there is no response to the proposal of Marshal Chang Hsiang-shan, governor of Manchuria, who, through the medium of the correspondent of the London Times, suggested that the signatories to the Kellogg pact should appoint a commission to examine the allegations that the Chinese had invaded Soviet territory and vice versa.

None of the European powers appears prepared to take such a step and a high Japanese authority here intimates to the Monitor that Tokyo is unlikely to consider it either. The British ambassador, Mr. Kellogg, his opinion of the suggestion, but the Secretary of State would only answer: "I am no longer in the Government. I think I had better say nothing about that."

In a speech to the pilgrims Society, however, he made passing reference to the situation declaring that war between China and Russia would be a world calamity and I believe their solemn pledge in the Pact of Paris has had a restraining influence on them.

This is apparently the attitude of the British Foreign Office also. The

Russia Decides
on Adoption of
Latin Alphabet

MOSCOW (P)—The Russian alphabet of 36 letters is to be Latinized and made to conform with the alphabets of European neighbors. In its present complicated form, the alphabet for centuries has been the terror of foreigners entering Russia for residence.

Announcement is made that the Government had appointed several special commissions for reforming the present Russian orthography, their work to be completed by Dec. 15.

Among the contemplated changes is the abolition of the soft signs known in Russian as "myashkiznak" at the end of words terminating in hissing sounds, such as "tsch," "ch," "sh," as in vetch, notch and vosh. Double letters in foreign words, such as procession, accommodation and embarrass, will be replaced by a single letter.

In all there will be 18 important changes which, it is expected, will make the present intricate Slav alphabet and orthography as simple as the international Latin alphabet and system of spelling.

The question of changing the present Hebrew orthography and the conversion of the Buryat, Mongol, and Kalmik alphabets into Latin characters is also engaging the attention of the Government.

Turkic, Jugoslavia and other countries recently have adopted the Latin alphabet.

'FLYING BARON' ENDS
FINAL LAP IN FOG

BERLIN (P)—After most of the 2000 guests who had assembled in the largest public hall in the city to welcome him had dispersed early today, Baron Friedrich C. von Koenig Warthausen, "the flying baron," completed his 17,000-mile air trip over Europe, Asia and America. He was given a hearty welcome by those who remained and he gave an account of his experiences in a dense fog on the last lap of his trip between Bremen and Berlin.

Briand Decries Opposition Move
to Filibuster on Rhine Question

French Foreign Minister Gets Backing of Premier and War Minister in Policy of Freeing Rhine by June 30 and Keeping Pledge to Stressemann

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—Aristide Briand has made it clear to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber that he is determined, if possible, to evacuate Rhineland by June 30, the date which he fixed at the Hague conference.

He pointed out, in reply to a number of questions from deputies whose claim is to prolong the occupation that France had no interest at all in making difficulties and that to continue occupation alone would be contrary to the Versailles Treaty, by which it was to be the united affair of the Allies. M. Briand maintained that removal of the French troops from German soil was indeed positively in the interest of France and expressed the hope that it would not be delayed by extreme opponents of evacuation spinning out the debate in the French Parliament.

"We have evidently the right," said M. Briand, "not to ratify the Young plan, but we could not, without risk of being charged with bad faith, find an excuse for not excavating the Rhineland, which would be the plan. He made it plain to his critics that they would encounter determined opposition from the Government in trying by parliamentary tactics to prolong the occupation."

A good deal of play was made of the eight months of which M. Briand had spoken as necessary for a complete withdrawal of the French troops. The Foreign Secretary explained that he had included in this time three winter months, in which it was not advisable to move troops.

FORD TO MAKE
PLANTS READY
FOR BUSY 1930

Will Necessitate Shutdown in Each Assembly Unit of 10 Days to Two Weeks

DETROIT, Mich. (P)—Readjustments that must be made in preparation for next year's production, will bring about a shutdown of from 10 days to two weeks in each Ford assembly plant throughout the United States, it was learned at the executive offices of the Ford Motor Company.

Some of the plants already have closed and others will follow suit, as their stocks of materials are worked up, it was explained in emphasizing that the plants will not close simultaneously. All the material on hand in each assembly plant is to be worked up before that plant closes. Under this arrangement many of the assembly units with large stocks on hand may not close until after other plants have reopened.

A shutdown will not be necessary in the Detroit area, it was said, because the workers can be shifted from one line of work to another pending completion of the readjustment of plant equipment.

To rumors that only a skeleton organization was operating in the local area, one executive of the Ford Company asserted that in the three major plants in the Detroit metropolitan district 99,169 workers were engaged Nov. 21.

"That doesn't sound as though we were on our 'uppers' as some people would have you believe, does it?" this official asked.

"This is not a shutdown for 'seasonal' reasons. There's nothing 'seasonal' about it. It is solely that readjustments may be made in all the plants for next year's business."

Production in the local area, Nov. 21, was given as 4000 units, despite the shifting of men incident to the plant readjustments. Before this reassignment of workmen began, a maximum daily output of over 7000 units was reached.

How long it would require for all the Ford assembly plants to complete their present stocks, and complete the readjustments referred to in plant equipment could not be definitely stated. It was said, however, that a production schedule in excess of the maximum thus far this year will be in operation "long before the first of the year."

From another source it was learned that a daily production schedule of 12,000 units is planned as soon as possible after all assembly plants have cleared their present stocks of materials.

Henry Ford, returning from Washington, said there was nothing further to add at this time to the announcement he gave out at the capital regarding an increase in wages for Ford employees.

"I will go into conference with my son (Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company) as soon as he returns to Detroit, within the next few days," Mr. Ford said.

"There is to be no cut in production and none is contemplated. The stock market situation has not affected our plans or policy in the least. We are going right ahead on the lines indicated in the views which I presented to the President's conference."

BRITAIN SPEAKS TO PRETORIA

CAPE TOWN, S. A. (P)—During the last 10 days, it is understood experiments in wireless telephony have been carried out between the British and South African Post Office Departments. Great Britain has spoken to Pretoria with fairly satisfactory results but South Africa has not yet been able to speak to Great Britain.

RAIL EXECUTIVES
MOVE TO EXTEND
VAST PROGRAMS

Inform President Hoover of Planned Outlay in 1930 of \$1,250,000,000

BUILDING INTERESTS
FORECAST BIG YEAR

Highway Construction Expected to Reach \$2,000,000,000—Groups Form Contact Boards

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The railroad industry of the country, responding to President Hoover's call for economic mobilization, has organized itself and its resources and through a construction program of vast dimensions for the coming year will contribute vitally toward business stabilization.

More than \$1,250,000,000 in capital expenditures is contemplated by the carriers in 1930, a program that will assure larger employment in the railway equipment industry for the coming year and in the current period, and likewise a very considerable increase in the railroad demands for steel, one of the basic economic commodities.

This stupendous economic project was formally announced at a meeting of the American Railway Association which met in Chicago, Ill., for its annual convention, and at which the President's views, and plans were presented by the score of leading railroad executives who had conferred with him at the White House on the subject a few days previous.

Transmitted to President

The decision of the railroad chiefs was transmitted to the President in an official telegram from R. H. Aishton, president of the association, in its economic and social import the report is as significant and momentous as the announcement the day previous from the President that he had obtained assurances from industrial leaders that they would not wages and from labor leaders that they would not demand pay increases.

The executives' association represents approximately 97 per cent of the total operating revenues and 91 per cent of the total railway mileage in the United States. This major business industry notified the President that capital expenditures of Class I roads arranged for up to Oct. 1, 1929, reached the impressive figure of \$1,247,792,000 of which \$673,372,000 was still to be expended on that date. This figure of \$1,247,792,000 is an increase of 38 per cent over the capital program of \$902,307,000 for the same period of 1928.

This 1929 program, the executives informed the President, will not only be maintained, but reworded in patriotic call the industry has organized itself and got a movement underway to increase it.

No Reason for Curtailment

"Not believing that there is anything in existing conditions to require, the executives have no purpose whatever of reducing their patriotic call the industry has organized itself and got a movement underway to increase it.

"It is their hope and expectation to proceed on at least a normal basis in their future capital and maintenance expenditures. A movement to increase them, however, has been started and is being actively and intelligently pressed forward."

The vast construction roll call of the carriers as reported by Mr. Aishton to the President is as follows: As of Nov. 1, orders for 33,642 new freight cars, a figure greater than on the corresponding date in any year since 1924, and an increase of 27,561 as compared with the same date a year ago.

On Oct. 1, there were 354 locomotives in use, as compared with 113 on the same date in 1928 and 134 in 1927.

Immense Rail Tonnage

Orders have already been filed for approximately 1,500,000 tons of steel rails for delivery beginning early in 1930. Further, the executives estimate that this will be increased by additional orders for another million tons which would make for rail deliveries in 1930 approximately 2,500,000, a very substantial increase over that of 1929.

To further co-operate with the President in his economic program the railway executives took action to organize a committee of their own which will contact with other industries and the Government with a view to harmonizing and stimulating constructive work. Mr. Aishton was named chairman of this group.

The announcement from the railroad industry of the steps it has taken to organize itself and its resources followed closely word from other business groups of similar action. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States announced that it has called a conference of important industrial and trade groups to be held in Washington Dec. 5, at which the formation of a national business council will be accomplished. President Hoover will address this gathering when it convenes.

Group Organization Started

It was also made known that the public utility groups, scheduled to meet with the President Nov. 25, had accepted suggestion from him, and invited their assembly in their separate elements in New York Nov. 25 and initiate an organization among themselves and report to him, as the railroads have done, what the country may look forward to in the way

That the
Beauties of
Woodlands
and Streams

of beaches and bird sanctuaries, may be preserved for citizens of the future to enjoy, a movement for the state-wide planning and conservation of open spaces has been launched in Massachusetts which may hold points of profit for other states.

The plan and its progress will be described in a series of articles beginning

Monday

of construction from them. This group will consist of gas, electric and street railway utilities in the city.

The President conferred at the White House with a group of road builders and other construction executives. They agreed to organize themselves as other groups are doing and to co-operate in his plans. They also agreed that they would initiate no wage cuts.

In their estimate to the President the road builders reported that they anticipated, through the freeing of credit, that such construction would increase by at least 10 per cent for the coming year bringing outlay to state and federal highways up to approximately \$1,100,000,000 and for municipal and county thoroughfares to an equal amount, or a total of \$2,200,000,000.

Frank H. Smith, president of Portland Cement Association, discussing the business situation in his industry, declared that all cement mills were running on reduced schedules at the present, but that no reduction in wages was contemplated. He was hopeful that business would pick up the coming year.

Personnel of Conference

Participating with the President and Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, in this conference were: T. T. Flagler, president, Associated General Contractors; Samuel Hotchkiss, president, National Association of Builders' Exchanges; Frank H. Smith, president, Portland Cement Association; Harry H. Oliver, president, National Association of Real Estate Boards; Wilford Kurth, former president, National Board of Fire Underwriters; Frederick J. Reimer, president, American Road Builders' Association; Samuel Eckels, president, Association of State Highway Officials; E. L. Carpenter, president, National Lumber Manufacturers' Association; F. W. Reimers, president, Southern Pine Association; Arthur W. Borsford, president, American Engineering Council; William Wood, president, American Institute of Steel Construction; A. Triessmann, president, Home Modernizing Bureau of the National Building Industry; T. C. Riffe, president, National Building Trades Employers' Association; A. M. Lewis, president, Retail Lumber Dealers' Association; Darwin P. Kingsley, president, New York Life Insurance Company; and Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board, United States Chamber of Commerce.

Rail Executives' Report

The railroad executives' report to President Hoover in full follows:

"The railway executives who were called into conference by you at Washington last Tuesday have, as you requested, communicated to their associate executives at the meeting held today in Chicago the views you expressed to them in respect to maintaining stability and promoting prosperity in business, and I am authorized to give you the assurance of their very sincere and earnest spirit of co-operation in the work you have undertaken.

"These executives in their associations represent approximately 97 per cent of the total operating revenues and approximately 91 per cent of the total railway mileage of the United States. They realize the national importance to the social and economic well-being of the country of business stability and prosperity, and their duty to so discharge their transportation responsibilities as to make their service harmonize with the wisest and most intelligent judgment and plans for the public welfare.

Impressive Program Arranged

"The program of capital expenditures already arranged for is impressive, amounting up to Oct. 1 of this year to \$1,247,792,000 for class 1 railroads, of which \$873,572,000 remained on order as of Oct. 1. This figure of \$1,247,792,000 compares with a capital program of \$902,307,000 for the same period of 1928, an increase of over 38 per cent.

"The number of freight cars on order on Oct. 1 was 29,481, a greater figure than on the corresponding date in any year since 1924, and this number has been increased as of Nov. 1 to 33,642, which is an increase of 27,561 compared with the same date a year ago. On Oct. 1 there were 354 locomotives on order, as compared with 113 on the same date in 1928 and 134 in 1927. There are also now in order approximately 1,500,000 tons of steel rails for delivery beginning early in 1930. It is estimated that this will be increased by orders for approximately 1,000,000 additional tons which would make the railroad deliveries in 1930 approximately 2,500,000 tons and substantially in excess of last year.

No Part to Be Abandoned

"Not believing that there is anything in existing conditions to require it the executives have no purpose whatever to reduce or abandon any part of this program. They are proceeding with confidence in the future business prosperity of the country and in reliance upon the full co-operation of industry in all its branches equally interested under these circumstances.

"It is their hope and expectation to proceed on at least a normal basis in their future capital and maintenance expenditures, a movement to increase them, however, has been started and is being actively and intelligently pressed forward.

"In respect to your desire to organize a committee of contact for the various industries and with a view of harmonizing and stimulating constructive work, resolutions were adopted at this meeting designating me as chairman of the executive committee of the Association of Railway Executives, to act for the railways as a means of keeping them in touch with other industrial groups and with developments as they occur; and I was requested to assure you of the willingness of the executives to assemble and make serviceable, through competent agencies,

current figures with respect to capital expenditures and other available information that may be desired."

A. F. of L. Head Expects Soon to Resume Wage Demands

WASHINGTON (AP)—Forecasting a general restoration of confidence within a few months, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said that at that time "a strong and aggressive" labor will be prepared to demand and secure higher wages and greater leisure.

He observed that the initial effect of the collapse of the stock market has been successfully overcome, and that although labor leaders at the conference with President Hoover agreed it would be unwise to demand increases in wages at present, the confidence of the industrial conditions will become normal, confidence and stability in industry and finance will be restored.

Mr. Green ascribed a dissipation of "natural apprehensiveness" regarding the future to the conferences called by the Chief Executive, out of which "have come pronouncements and assurances of expanding construction undertakings by the Government, industry, and on the transportation lines which will serve as a guarantee against widespread unemployment."

Reviewing the reiteration of labor representatives at the Hoover Conference of the policy of the American Federation of Labor regarding "the payment of high wages and the maintenance of a high purchasing power among the masses of the people," Mr. Green said the labor men were more convinced than ever that the prosperity of the Nation depended upon the purchasing and consuming power of the people.

Regarding a future with normalcy restored, he said labor would seek higher wages and a greater degree of leisure so that "the use of the products of the mill, mine and factory will balance with the facilities of production."

Construction Perks Up

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Construction projects valued at \$56,300,000 calling for the employment of thousands of men, were proposed in various parts of the United States during the past week, according to a report just issued by the McGraw-Hill Construction Daily. This total, it was said, indicates a normal rate of building activity.

Plans for new schools led all other types of building in money value, the report showed, followed by public works, including bridges, sewers, waste disposal plants and water-works.

Caution in Stocks Advised by du Pont

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WILMINGTON, Del.—Caution in buying stocks was urged on the public by Pierre S. du Pont, head of the du Pont de Nemours Company and its affiliated interests, in an interview just given. Mr. du Pont held that while the value of stocks might increase, there was a possibility that prices might go lower.

"As a matter of fact prices are not materially lower than they were a year ago," he said. "The present prices also better reflect the actual value of securities based on their earning value."

"I certainly advise caution in investing now, especially for those who are dealing on a marginal basis," he said. "Reactions such as the recent one were costly to many investors who held stock outright, while many marginal traders suffered heavy losses."

Mr. du Pont voiced optimism regarding future business prospects in the United States. He said he felt there was no cause for alarm. The recent reaction was to be expected, he said, but it is too early to predict that industry will be seriously affected by stock market conditions.

This reaction, he said, will also have a healthy effect for stabilization of industry and prevent the investing public from being too optimistic regarding business conditions.

"I have the greatest faith in American industry, and the American people," he said.

MISS EARHART MAKES NEW FLIGHT RECORD

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Miss Amelia Earhart of Boston has established a new women's aviation speed record, making an average of 184.17 miles an hour over a mile course in four laps.

The fastest lap, clocked by Joe Nikrent for the American Aeronautical Association, was 197 miles an hour. The previous record, Nikrent said, was 156 miles an hour by Mrs. Louise Thaden of Pittsburgh.

NOVA SCOTIA LIQUOR POLICY

MONTREAL (AP)—E. N. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia, announced that Nova Scotia will not inaugurate Government sale of liquor before June 1, 1930, at the earliest.

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REGULAR WORK TO BE STUDIED AS Foe OF CRIME

If Report Establishes This, Big Housebuilding Program May Result

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The effect of regular and full employment in reducing crime is to be investigated by Miss Mary Van Kleeck for the National Commission on Law Observation and Enforcement. Miss Van Kleeck will also investigate for the commission the relations of inadequate housing to the increase of crime in the large cities.

Should the facts brought out by this investigation give support to the contention that there is a connection between housing conditions and crime, there would doubtless be a speeding up of the various programs for housing construction on a large scale in many cities. This would fit in with President Hoover's program for undertaking needed work at the present time.

Miss Van Kleeck is director of industrial studies for the Russell Sage Foundation and has had wide experience in the field of employment studies. During the war Miss Van Kleeck was a director of the women's branch of the industrial service section of the Army Ordnance Department and in 1921 was a member of the President's Conference on Unemployment, serving later as a member of the Commission on Unemployment and Business Cycles.

The work of Miss Van Kleeck will be carried on in connection with the commission's subcommittee on the causes of crime, of which Henry A. Anderson of Richmond, Va., is chairman. Miss Ada L. Comstock of Radcliffe College and Dean Roscoe Pound of Cambridge are members of the committee.

George W. Wickersham, chairman of the commission, said that "the type of subject with which Miss Van Kleeck will deal, such as housing conditions and unemployment, illustrates the extent to which a study of crime and law enforcement goes to the root of social conditions and the everyday life of the people. More and more, as we die down into the civilization we have been impressed with the size of the problem which has been placed on our shoulders and with the wide application of the fields of crime and criminal justice to the entire range of our present-day civilization."

"Miss Van Kleeck is the eleventh of the consultants in charge of research so far announced by the commission. In getting these experts we have endeavored to go slowly and most carefully so that in each instance we could choose the best-equipped person in the United States in each line of work. As a consequence we have had to go all over the United States for the men and women who are helping the commission. The wide geographical and occupational distribution of our expert staff throws some light upon the fact that the commission's work is really a work by the country for the country."

RUSSIANS CLAIM BIG VICTORY ON EASTERN FRONT

(Continued from Page 1)

fact is that western powers, particularly Japan, Britain and in the opinion of observers here, the United States too, are in a very delicate position. They cannot easily intercede with China on behalf of Soviet Russia. On the other hand, if the Chinese should decide to take the law into their own hands and oust the Russians from all participation in the affairs of the Chinese Eastern Railway without Moscow's consent, might not they subsequently try to take a similar line on other matters such as extraterritoriality, concessions and the international settlement at Shanghai.

Japan has, in addition, to consider the question of the South Manchuria Railway, on which she occupies much the same position as that of Russia on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Thus, despite the gravity of the situation, the powers appear to be

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faced with the necessity of emulating Mr. Miesowicz, hoping that something will turn up. As neither Russia nor China is in a position to engage in serious campaigning on a large scale, especially at the beginning of winter, it is generally believed here that the optimism is justified.

Treating With 'Ironsides'

CANTON (AP)—Canton officials have begun negotiations with the Kwangsi Province rebels and Gen. Chang Fak-wei, commander of the "Ironsides" regiment, which seceded from the Nationalist forces, in an effort to settle the armed movement threatening the Kwangtung Province Government and Canton's capital.

Meantime little serious fighting is going on, although the Cantonese division, in withdrawing from the Kwangsi border, was sharply attacked and suffered many casualties. A Nationalist Government airplane squadron has arrived from Hankow, having been dispatched by the commander-in-chief, Chiang Kai-shek, to aid the Kwangtung authorities. Chiang has ordered 20,000 troops to hasten here from the Honan Province area, where they have been fighting against the Kuomintang rebels.

Submarine Favored for French Defense

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The naval committee of the Senate has also invited Georges Leygues, the Minister of Marine, to define his policy in view of the London conference.

In the meantime the committee expressed the view that France requires a larger and more powerful defense purposes than the building program proposed by the Government for next year, which includes one 10,000-ton cruiser armed with 8-inch guns, six destroyers with slightly increased displacement at 3,000 tons, and six first-class submarines one "bathurine" mine layer, and one surface mine layer. The supersubmarine which was recently launched is said to be a triumph of engineering skill. It is the largest yet turned out by France, and is claimed to be the formidable of its kind in any navy in the world.

All this points to the unalterable determination of the French not to abandon submarines as the chief weapon of defense against larger navies. In view of this policy, Italy is not likely to fall in with the Anglo-American proposal to abolish this weapon.

MINERS' WAGES BOARD DISCUSSED IN BRITAIN

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The colliery owners' representatives conferred with William Graham, president of the Board of Trade and the Secretary of Mines, Benjamin Turner, on the subject of the Government's proposal to set up a national wages board for the industry but failed to reach an agreement.

The owners declared that a national board was an unsuitable body, owing to the differing conditions in various coal fields and expressed a preference for the existing system of district wages boards. The coal owners' central marketing committee is shortly to meet Mr. Graham to discuss marketing proposals.

10-YEAR NITRATE PACT TO REPLACE ONE YEAR

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—A new 10-year agreement between Chilean natural nitrate producers and European synthetic nitrate manufacturers will be signed early in 1930 by a commission of three prominent Chileans, who are scheduled to sail for Europe in January.

The new agreement is to take the place of a provisional one-year contract signed by the two groups last year. On arrival in Europe the commissioners will confer with Pablo Ramirez, former Secretary of the Treasury, who negotiated the provisional agreement.

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STOCKS SLUMP SHOWN TO HOLD VITAL LESSON

Calls Attention to Credit Weaknesses and to Holes to Fill Up

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The recent deflation in stock market prices was a necessary object lesson for the country and served to call attention to weaknesses in credit practices and show where the economic structure should be reinforced to maintain prosperity, according to speakers at the forty-ninth annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science here.

Emphasizing the close interrelations between prosperity and industry, several speakers held that the foundation of prosperity rests on a basis of hard work and clear thinking and that "making money" should be a correlative of "making goods."

"Community effort, intelligently applied and directed," will be the most important factor in meeting the present situation, Herbert H. Lehman, Lieut.-Governor of New York, declared in an address at the dinner which closed the sessions. If the situation is properly, intelligently and constructively handled, he declared, the business recession need not "assume serious proportions or be of long duration."

Declaring a tendency to proceed "along haphazard lines or depend too much on the efforts of others or governmental authority," Mr. Lehman declared, "that prosperity does not come through dicta."

"It does not come through dicta," he continued. "It does not come through consultation and conference alone, valuable as these undoubtedly are. It must be the result of community effort, intelligently applied and directed. Government can lead, inspire and co-ordinate. Effective action, however, in a situation of this kind must come alike from manufacturer and worker, farmer and consumer, merchant and banker."

This is not the time for needless retrenchment, he added, and normal spending should be encouraged; there should be no hurried discharge of workers or reduction of wage scales. Understanding, between capital and labor is a paramount necessity at this time, he declared.

"One neither wants nor expects anyone to buy unnecessarily or beyond his or her means," he said, "but certainly those who have the financial ability legitimately to satisfy their desires both for necessities and luxuries should not hold back purchases or fail to carry out commitments at this time. To do so can result only in increased and unnecessary unemployment and adversely affect their own personal financial interests and the interests of the whole country."

"Nothing could unsettle general conditions more than a hurried and wholesale discharge of workers or the attempt to take advantage of a situation to reduce wage scales. Many state projects 'which are clearly shown to be essential for efficient and orderly government, or for the improvement of the health, happiness and prosperity of the people,' should be speedily up 'so that benefit may come to the country."

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PAROLE REFORM APPROVED BY PARDONS BOARD

Pennsylvania Expects Less
Crime From Justice As-
sociation's Plans

By a Staff Correspondent
PHILADELPHIA—A movement to reduce crime by inaugurating reforms in the parole system has been started by the recently organized Criminal Justice Association, which has joined forces with the State in a movement regarded as having far-reaching influences.

This was indicated here when the State Board of Pardons announced its approval of plans for parole reform which will have to do with care and supervision of prisoners, as well as those to whom the privilege of parole has been extended. These plans were suggested by the association, which has been recognized by the parole board as one of the most potent agencies in the State for the reformation of criminals and crime prevention in general.

At the last session of the Legislature the Pennsylvania Crime Commission, of which Charles Edwin Fox is chairman, was able to get through three bills which provide for complete revision of the parole system now in effect, whereby the Board of Pardons will have supervision over all paroled persons, and has been given authority to select a state parole supervisor with deputy supervisors in various parts of the State. Formerly hundreds of paroled persons were under the supervision of three or four officers who found it impossible to extend their supervision throughout the State.

The Criminal Justice Association suggests that the State be divided into eight sections with parole agents at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Altoona, Lock Haven and Erie. It further provides for an annual budget of \$84,900 and stresses the recommendation that no parole agent have more than 75 parolees in his charge and that parole agents "be men of sound judgment with a high sense of public duty, above political loyalty, and men who recognize only the authority of their immediate superiors."

It is believed by leaders in reform movements in the State that if a parole system of this kind is adopted there will be a lessening of crime and a surer reformation of those who have spent time in penal institutions. Approval of the plans by the pardon board is believed to assure their adoption.

RESERVE BANKS MET RIGID TEST IN STOCK CRASH

(Continued from Page 1)

chinery maintains a flexible financial situation within the country.

If Mr. Hoover had to face the present stock market development with the old banking system existing before November, 1914, it is hardly possible that a "panic" could have been avoided, it is believed here. A panic

means a shortage of credit on a vast scale, with those in possession of credit hoarding it, and those without it bidding wildly for its possession.

The old banking system was decentralized, reserves were scattered and immobile; bank credit was inelastic, while the exchange and transfer system was defective. Under the Federal Reserve System, decentralization has been overcome by establishing a master board over the 12 Reserve districts. Reserve money has not only been piped into a few large reservoirs, but these large reservoirs have been piped together.

In the panic of 1907 in California there was a demand for the mere mechanical means of carrying on business, namely, paper money, which the banking system of that time simply could not meet, and in lieu of bank bills the railroads and other companies issued I. O. U.'s, which took the place of the official medium of exchange.

One of the responsibilities of the Federal Reserve Board at present is to meet just such needs, and it now increases or contracts money in circulation according to business conditions—not only for the Nation as a whole, but for particular localities.

Open Market Operations

There are various other advantages of the Federal Reserve System that may be summed up in Andrew W. Mellon's statement in 1918 after the World War, that "it would have been impossible to carry through these unprecedented financial operations under our old banking system."

But it is in the so-called "open market operations" of the Federal Reserve Board that attention has been centered since the recent stock market boom commenced.

The board issued formal warning last February, that "an excessive amount of the country's credit has been absorbed in speculative security loans."

This warning was reiterated May 21. These warnings precipitated public discussion, which led to proposals for congressional investigation and violent attacks on the board. These proposals for inquiry are now being revived but are not likely to make great headway in view of the prickled bubble of speculation in the stock market.

The Federal Reserve Board possesses the right to engage in "open market operations," that is, to buy and sell securities in order to make its discount rate effective.

Checked by Higher Rates

If, for example, a Federal Reserve bank raises its discount rate to prevent loan expansion without effect on member banks it may go out into the market and sell bank acceptances, commercial bills, government bonds and the like, and by withdrawing from the market the funds received therefor, may tighten the market, and force up the discount rate. This sends up the rate at which speculators must borrow money, and thereby dampens speculative ardor.

This was the course followed by the Federal Reserve Board in the last year. Call loan money rose at times to exorbitant heights.

With the collapse of the speculative bubble actually achieved, the Federal Reserve Board acted almost immediately to cushion the fall of the participants. The high discount rate in New York was reduced at once from 6 to 5 per cent, and later to 4½ per cent. The Boston and Chicago rates have just been cut from 5 to 4½ per cent, and the expectation is that the same procedure will be followed in the nine other reserve districts where the rate is still 5 per cent.

This means that Mr. Hoover's efforts to stimulate new construction and commercial activity of all kinds will have the advantage of cheap money. What this means may be seen in the one example of the building trades. For months they have been starved for funds. Money has gone into Wall Street, and credit has been dammed up there. Now the Reserve Board has helped to break this dam.

'Excuse Our Dust'



CONGRESS OUT FOR WEEK; VARE ISSUE IS NEXT

House to Work on Tax
Measure While Senate
Considers Seating

WASHINGTON (AP)—Adjournment on Nov. 22 brought a week-long truce in the Senate's never-ending political warfare and an opportunity for its members to prepare for the laborious program of the regular session.

The Senate's revision of the House Tariff Bill—less than half completed when adjournment came—may not be resumed until after the Christmas holidays. Under tentative plans of procedure the entire month of December will be devoted to consideration of the question of seating William S. Vare as Senator from Pennsylvania and enactment of the Administration's proposal for a \$160,000,000 reduction in federal taxes.

Meeting again on Dec. 2, the Senate will, by agreement, take up the Vare case and carry it through to a final vote. Meanwhile, the House will be at work upon the tax measure, which is expected to be ready for the Senate by the time it has decided the Vare case. Congressional leaders are waiting

eagerly for some definite indication of President Hoover's attitude toward carrying the tariff debate far into the regular session. It was understood several weeks ago that the Chief Executive frowned on such a procedure.

His reported opposition to prolonged tariff debate was understood to have been grounded upon a belief that such a procedure proves an unsettling factor in general business conditions. The special session was particularly notable for the number of political factions that asserted their authority in the Senate and the breaking up of the top-heavy Republican majority in such a way that the independent Republicans from the West in combination with the democratic membership wrested control from the nominal Republican Administration leaders.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY EXPRESSED IN POLAND

WARSAW, Poland (AP)—Nineteen persons were arrested and more than a ton of Communist literature seized in a series of police raids on 20 or more suspected places in Warsaw. The police, who said the raids were caused by the increasing circulation of Communist propaganda, expressed the belief that an extensive organization with plants in Warsaw, Danzig and Gleiwitz had been uncovered.



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SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Extension and improvement of the light it offers to wayfarers of the night both on the sea and in the air was the chief concern of the lighthouse service during the fiscal year 1929.

In his report to the Secretary of Commerce, George R. Putnam, com-

missioner of lighthouses, points out that the Government spent about \$14,000,000 last year in lighting the paths of air and marine navigators and that nearly 7000 persons were employed in this work. In about 80 instances, lighthouse keepers reported the saving of persons and property or the rendering of valuable aid, often at great risk to themselves.

Constant progress is reported in improvement of air navigation facilities, the number of which at the close of the fiscal year stood at 1406 on 10,183 miles of airways. In addition the service maintains 164 airways weather reporting stations, 27 radio communicating stations and 7 radio range beacons. Teletype circuits for transmission of hourly weather reports installed for experimental purposes between two weather reporting stations on the Chicago-New York and Los Angeles-San Francisco airways have proved of so much value that arrangements have been made for their continuance.

Extension of automatic lighting apparatus is increasing annually, adding greatly to the economy and efficiency of the service, according to Mr. Putnam. A total of 2409 automatic lights were in operation at the close of the year and 13 fog bells were operated automatically. A representative of the service took part in the deliberations of the technical committee for buoyage and lighting of coasts of the League of Nations at its meeting in Genoa last winter, Mr. Putnam reports.

Important aids to navigation completed or in progress during the year included the installation of a modern fog signal at Cape Cod light station and at Cape Cod canal breakwater light; the construction of a modern light and fog-signal station at Michigan and Gulf Islands in Lake Superior; improving aids to navigation in St. Marys River; a light and fog-signal station at Muskegon, south breakwater, Michigan; improving aids in Gray's Harbor, Washington; improving aids to navigation in Columbia River; establishing a system of aids in Wrangell Narrows, Alaska; and improving aids at Southwest Pass, La.; completion of light at Lansing Shoal, Lake Michigan, and construction of a similar station at Poe Reef, in the Straits of Mackinac soon to be placed in commission.

POLES TELEPHONE FROM AIR TO HOME

By Radio to the Christian Science Monitor
WARSAW—For what is said to be the first time in the history of European aeronautics, successful attempts have been made by Captain Bylewski to speak from the air to private telephones in Warsaw. The experiment is believed to have a great significance for passenger airship communication.

Captain Bylewski is the director of the radio department of the Warsaw Aeronautic Institution.

MARINES LEAVING NICARAGUA

WASHINGTON (AP)—The gradual withdrawal of Marines from Nicaragua with a view to entirely removing them from that country is outlined by Secretary Stimson as the policy of the American Government. He said rapid withdrawal was prevented by the attitude of the Nicaraguan Government and not that of this country.

Feathered, Furred, Finny Friends Foregather at New York Cat Show

The Russian 'Count Poniatowski' and Persian 'Sir Galahad' Mix With the More Common Exhibits in True Spirit of Democracy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—At Madison Square Garden the First National Pet Show, where animal lovers may see one of the largest and most varied collection of their feathered, furred and finned friends ever assembled in this city, included more than 5000 individual entries. There are in the exhibition birds and fish and animals from all parts of the world.

In general, the pets are entered by individuals or by dealers for exhibition purposes only, and there will be no prizes offered except one by the World League for Dog Welfare to the most popular dog. In conjunction with the show, however, the Empire Cat Club is holding its fifteenth annual championship exhibition and the Fancy Pigeon Association its fourth annual show, and a large list of premiums awaits entries in both events.

"Count Poniatowski" and "Sir Galahad," social leaders of the canine and feline worlds, in their gleaming white furs, headed the reception line. The "Count" is a Russian wolfhound, and Sir Galahad was said to have descended from a titled Persian cat family.

Once past the receiving line, the visitor became one of the crowd of pet lovers which moved slowly through the aisles, amused on one side by the caperings of a diminutive goldfish or on the other by a camel or an elephant. In the center of the exhibition a huge cage 30 by 60 feet contains a large collection of tropical birds, including proud peacocks, macaws, lorries, cockatoos,

pheasants, turtle-doves, parrots, parakeets and other species. The toucan, a rare and unusual-looking bird from South America, attracted considerable attention, but equally worthy of attention was a small group of white shell parakeets, shown by Louis Ruhe and valued at \$100 a pair.

There is one exhibit that is attracting wide attention. In the last hours of preparation for the show officials remembered the frequent assertion that there are many New Yorkers who have never seen a cow, so there, surrounded on every side by the rarest of animals, grazing in an improvised pasture, was a real cow.

Little Entente Pact Aid to World Peace

By Radio to the Christian Science Monitor
BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—In reference to the exchange of the ratification of the tripartite treaty of alliance of the Little Entente states which was completed three days ago in Bucharest, Constantine Filador, Rumanian minister to Belgrade, declares in an interview with press correspondents that the treaty is very important to European international politics by virtue of its pacific aims.

The Czechoslovak minister, Leon Vokatch, asserts that the collaboration of Jugoslavs, Rumanians, and Czechoslovaks existed even before the world war since they followed the same policy when under the former Austro-Hungarian empire and had a common parliamentary club.

He quoted the words of President Masaryk to the effect that the united efforts of these peoples during the World War for their liberation from Austria-Hungary was the beginning of the Little Entente, which was later projected definitely during the peace conference in Paris.

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NEW ENGLAND BACKS HOOVER BUSINESS PLAN

Conference Backs Proposal
Not to Cut Wages—Coolidge Attends, but Silent

Unanimous approval of President Hoover's recommendation that the Nation's industries pledge themselves not to reduce wages was expressed in a resolution adopted by the industrial section of the fifth New England Conference, which has ended its sessions in Boston.

The conference, sponsored by the New England Council, manifested widespread accord with the President's plans for the stabilization of prosperity. The various groups recorded a number of resolutions pointing out the soundness of conditions throughout New England and pledging renewed efforts toward the maintenance of high levels of commercial and industrial activity.

The last general session of the conference was attended by Calvin Coolidge, in company with his friend, Frank W. Stearns of Boston. Mr. Coolidge took no part in the deliberations, but listened to the discussions for about two and a half hours.

Coinciding with the conference, the first meeting of the New England Governors' Committee to consider the rail transportation problems of the six New England states was held at the State House in Boston. The group is to give detailed study to the plans for the unification of the New England railways.

At the conclusion of the three-hour conference, George L. Crooker of Rhode Island, temporary chairman, said that the questions had been discussed only in an informal way and that he was not in a position to make any statement.

Mr. Crooker added that as the meeting had been called hurriedly the time was too short for formal organization. This, he said, probably will be done at a meeting within the next week or 10 days.

Mayor Walker Adds to His Plurality

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The official figures for the vote cast in the city mayoralty contest on Nov. 5 have just been announced by the Board of Elections. The canvass shows a plurality of 49,847 votes for Mayor Walker, successful Tammany candidate, over Florentino H. LaGuardia, Republican-Fusion nominee. Election night figures had placed the Tammany lead at 49,165. According to the official canvass, Mayor Walker received 887,522 votes; Mr. LaGuardia 367,675; Norman Thomas, Socialist, 175,697; and Richard E. Enright, Square Deal Party candidate, 59,655.

An even greater plurality and vote than was polled for Mayor Walker was recorded by the board for the two other leading candidates on the Democratic ticket, Comptroller Charles W. Berry and Alderman President Joseph V. McKee. The former received a total of 887,852, or a plurality of 502,280, and the latter 891,373, or a plurality of 506,701.

The total registration recorded was 1,553,035, and the actual vote, 1,464,825. The Democratic candidates received a total 836,137 votes, and the Republicans 408,776.

Central Park Roads to Be All One Way

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Central Park, Manhattan's single sustained open space, has just been measured and fitted for one-way traffic by order of Governor Whalen, Police Commissioner. In an effort to relieve the growing congestion caused by hundreds of thousands of vehicles passing daily through the

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We beg to advise our Christian Science patrons that the usual home-cooked Thanksgiving Dinner will be served from 1 to 5 p. m.

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NEW YORK CITY

THREE ATTRACTIVE TEA ROOMS

The Vanity Fair, 4 West 40th St. The Vanity Fair, 3 East 38th St. The Colony, 379 Fifth Ave.

Dinner at 4 W. 40 St. 5:30 to 8

CLOSED SUNDAYS

WOMEN VOTE CAMPAIGN TO PUSH TARIFF

Republicans of Pennsylvania to Offset Anti-Tariff Propaganda

By a Staff Correspondent

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Women identified with Republican policies in this State have decided to launch a national campaign for a protective tariff to offset anti-tariff propaganda which they declare has been emanating from the Democratic publicity office in Washington.

This action was taken at the closing session of the Council of Republican Women of Pennsylvania, when a resolution was adopted calling upon Republican women in every State to inform themselves on the tariff, to which end the Pennsylvania Council will assist by "correct tariff information."

The resolution was introduced following a speech delivered by David A. Reed, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, who had said there was a need of correct information on the tariff to inform Republican women of the West of real conditions. The anti-tariff propaganda, it was said, will be fought on its own grounds, and when the tariff bill comes up at the next session of Congress, American women will be intelligently informed on it.

The council also adopted resolutions commending President Hoover's Administration, the Root peace governor, naval disarmament and Governor Fisher's program for constructive state legislation.

Miss M. R. O'Hara of Wilkes-Barre, deputy Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, was elected president, succeeding Mrs. Walter King Sharpe of Chambersburg, who became a vice-president; Mrs. Charles C. F. Eiler of Philadelphia, treasurer; Mrs. William W. Livingston of Robesonia, corresponding secretary; Mrs. H. C. Kirkbride of Norristown, recording secretary; Mrs. Worthington Scranton of Scranton; Mrs. Hannah M. Durham of Allentown and Mrs. Charles F. Stauffer of Lancaster, vice-presidents.

Directors elected or re-elected were Mrs. Bessie Dobson Altman Eastman of Philadelphia, Miss Alice M. Bentley of Meadville, Mrs. Joseph M. Hinkson of Riegley Park, Mrs. Mary Flinn Lawrence of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Leah Cobb Marion of Harrisburg, Mrs. Humbert Borton Powell of Devon, Mrs. G. C. Robb of Altoona, Mrs. William R. Strauch of Mansfield, Mrs. H. M. Turner of Towanda and Mrs. R. C. Worrell of Sunbury.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Mr. Coolidge's Own Story

A Review by WILLIS J. ABOT

The Autobiography of Calvin Coolidge.
New York: Cosmopolitan Co.

NOWHERE in history or literature is there to be found the life story of a man who has held a great and powerful position with such simplicity and so completely a lack of egotism as in this Autobiography of Calvin Coolidge. Perhaps some might compare it with the Memoirs of General Grant, and indeed in the entire absence of laborious literary dictation and the apparent perfect frankness of the narrative there is much in common between the two. Grant, of course, had the more exciting story to tell because of the large part which military achievement played in it. Coolidge recounts the upward climb of an American from the humblest beginnings to the Presidency, the supreme achievement of American ambition.

If a young American, seeking a model on which to form himself, or waymarks pointing to the path to greatness, should study the book he will find it difficult to discover anything in Mr. Coolidge's early activities which would seem to justify or explain his extraordinary success. He was animated by a compelling ambition, a college course in his own story. If in school college he was other than a merely average student, working sufficiently to secure promotion and graduations, but in no sense phenomenal, and participating mildly in student recreations, the narrative does not so indicate. In fact, he himself says that in his first two years at Amherst his marks were only fair, and it required encouragement from his father to lead him to continue his course.

Garman's Influence

Of his professors, two only seem to have aroused in him a real enthusiasm: Morse, who taught history, and Charles E. Garman, whose subject was philosophy. Only the latter inspires Mr. Coolidge in his later days to discuss in some detail the subject of a college course. It is obvious that the influence of Mr. Garman upon the youth must have been an enduring one. It is not probable that the philosophic outlook with which Mr. Coolidge has contemplated life was due largely to the early influence of this teacher. "To Garman," he says, "was given the power which took his classes up into the high mountain of spiritual life, and left them alone with God." Perhaps it was to this influence that he owed the power which took his classes up into the high mountain of spiritual life, and left them alone with God. Perhaps it was to this influence that he owed the power which took his classes up into the high mountain of spiritual life, and left them alone with God.

Indeed, the reader of this autobiography will be more and more impressed with the feeling that there was a power outside of Mr. Coolidge's own intellectual activities that controlled and directed his amazing political career—and that he is not grudging in his recognition of it. His early earnings, as a lawyer, were small; \$500 the first year, \$1400 the second, according to his own report, and in the third year he sought the position of city solicitor, the salary of \$800 being, according to his own statement, "a magnificent salary." Thereafter he was practically continually in some public office. And the story of his gradual rise through local offices to membership in the state Senate, to president of that body, to Governor, and to President of the United States is familiar enough to the American public.

Always a Party Man

Always a straight party man, he seemed to be always available when the question of nominating a sane and safe candidate came before the little group who have controlled Massachusetts Republicanism. If it were not for his recognition of some special "power," as affecting his progress, chance might be held

largely responsible. The party disaster which resulted in putting him in as President of the State Senate; the unexpected conditions within the party which made him Governor when under the ordinary course of party operations he would have been Lieutenant-Governor; the famous police strike; the almost unexpected nomination for Vice-President against the plans of his own delegation, and in a moment when the National Convention was weary and inattentive; and finally the accession to the Presidency due to the untimely passing of President Harding, might be ascribed to fortune by a less devout mind. History will record that the National Administration of the man who attained the Presidency by an unusual route was one of the most successful and least spectacular in our Nation's records.

Scattered through the latter pages of this volume are philosophic reflections by the ex-President which are highly illuminating as indicative of the character of his thought. Some of them are worth quoting here: "There is only one form of political strategy in which I have any confidence, and that is to try to do the right thing and sometimes be able to succeed."

A New England Setting

It is not often that a reviewer finds in the so-called "end papers" which decorate the interior covers of a volume a real key to the story told within. Yet one can hardly contemplate the charming photograph of the

She Writes in Beauty

Edna St. Vincent Millay's Poems, selected for young people. Illustrations and decorations by Fredericka. New York: Harper, \$2.50.

THIS new collection, just in time for the Christmas holidays, covers the group of seven short poems, "From a Very Little Sphinx," which Miss Millay can read so wistfully, but which have never before been published in book form. It seems comfortably less fugitive to have them recorded between two covers, and the first of the poetic bafflement of childhood; the fifth is just plain funny:

Look, Edwin! Do you see that boy
Talking to the other boy?
No, over there by those two men—
Wait, don't look now—now look again.
No, not there, the first one in the line.
That's the one in the middle.
Sure you see him? Stirred pants?
Well, he came from Paris, France.

And the seventh, delicately whimsical and fanciful:

Wonder where this horsehoe went.
Up and down, up and down,
Up and past the monument,
Maybe into town.
Wait a minute. "Horsehoe."
How far have you seen?
Now, over there by those two men—
And halfway to Lynn.
Wonder who was in the team.
Wonder who they saw.
Wonder if they passed a bridge—
Design with a horsehoe.

Says it went from one bridge
Straight across another.
Says it took a little girl
Driving with her mother.

But no contemporary of this Very Little Sphinx could truly catch their savor. Only those looking pensively backward at the remote vista of their own childhood, or sympathetically downward on the charming little heads of the Youngest Generation, can understand their import. The poems are about children rather than for them.

The Nobel Prize for 1928

THE Nobel Prize for 1928 was bestowed upon Sigrid Undset because of "her powerful portrayal of medieval life in the north," and it is no doubt true that what first tempted Mrs. Undset to write was her interest in the early history and the archaeological relics of her native Norway. This interest came naturally to her because her father, Dr. Ingvald Undset, was one of the best known archaeologists in Norway, and father and daughter together took special joy in tracing the dramatic development of the Middle Ages in their own country.

Whatever first prompted Sigrid Undset to write, and however intensely she may be known to incorporate in her books the history and folkways of her land, she deals finally in the universal and ageless materials of human nature. That is what lifts her work from superiority to supremacy, and sets it within the small circle of the best of our time. Her trilogy, "Kristin Lavransdatter," contains a vital portrait of a woman, a portrait which has its vitality in no whit lessened or mangled by the fact that it chances to be set against the striking background of fourteenth century Norway. The tetralogy of which "In the Wilderness" is the first volume is a drama who is possessed of the emotions, ambitions and faults that we know and recognize, but has to deal with life by means of the understanding and habits of thought characteristic of the Middle Ages.

The story moves swiftly from scene to scene. The simple life of the manor at Hestviken, medieval England and his chiming of church bells and holy pilgrimages, the visiting and feasting and council-making of Norse landowners and their households, alarms of war, the fierce fighting on the bridge at Oslo—all these give the color, variety and romance that are characteristic of the historical novel. Besides that, there is a strongly drawn central figure, a man who is possessed of the emotions, ambitions and faults that we know and recognize, but has to deal with life by means of the understanding and habits of thought characteristic of the Middle Ages.

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quiet little hamlet of white houses embedded in green fields and forests, with a white church rising in the midst, which formed the village of Plymouth, Vt., without understanding much of the forces that shaped the character of Calvin Coolidge. It is a typical New England setting for an early life which was that of the typical New England boy of a generation ago, the son of a farmer, the honest, religious, simple life, religious convictions and an acceptance as a matter of course of the fact that one must be educated a little better than his father and his grandfather were educated before him would be the natural mental characteristics of one brought up in this environment. It might, to the city-bred man, seem to be the home of unbearable monotony. It might to those to whom fortune brought the broadening culture of wide travel and travel with many more or many sorts seem to breed a narrowness of thought and of outlook. But Coolidge himself, who grew up in the shadow of those everlasting hills, and lived as his father, and grandfather, and relatives, all lived, in those little houses, says of this rural scene:

"I do not know that the country was mental and moral atmosphere more monotonous and more contaminating than anything in the physical atmosphere of country life. . . . Country life does not always have breadth, but it has depth. It is neither artificial nor superficial, but it is not once invited to the realities."

And throughout the volume appears a simplicity almost unparalleled in a man who has enjoyed such a life experience. Perhaps he himself sums it up best in this paragraph: "A great advantage to a President is that he is not a man. When a man begins to feel that he is the only one who can lead in this republic, he is guilty of treason to the spirit of our institutions."

When Shaw Abjured Irony

Seven Saints of Mr. Shaw, by M. E. Buysens. Brussels: Revue de l'Université de Bruxelles, No. 4, 5 francs net.

THAT G. Bernard Shaw idealized his mother in seven characters he sketched without irony and with a good deal of love and admiration in his plays and novels is the thesis of a young Belgian critic, M. E. Buysens, whose study has found the approval of the British author himself. Mr. Buysens believes that Lydia Carey, Grace Tranfield, Candida, Mrs. Lavinia, Mrs. Higgins and Mrs. Barbara Undercliff, as well as St. Joan of Arc, are to some extent portraits of Mr. Shaw's mother. These are virtually the only personages in Shaw's work whom he treats with deference and without a trace of irony.

All these are women of character, intelligent, women, women without silly prejudice, noble, delicate, energetic and capable. According to Mr. Shaw's own testimony, his mother must be considered just that sort of a person. She earned her own living and supported her son by her musical talent; she worked for her son when he was a grown-up, because she wanted him to have time to develop his gifts. Mr. Shaw married late only, says M. Buysens, because he loved his mother so much and no other woman could measure up to her. This latter theory the critic draws from an analysis with Professor Higgins in "Pygmalion."

That the fundamental hypothesis of M. Buysens is correct was indicated by the British author himself. "I have turned to your 'Seven Saints,' and read them with much pleasure. You are right, my dear friend, in your assurance that my study of my work are concerned. Your kindly penetration and your ability to evaluate and present a whole of significant and related facts prove that you are a critic of exceptional value."

With supporting me, and I never said to her: 'You must leave me my freedom of development.' Neither one foresaw consciously the goal of the road. Things happened without having been the object of a plan. I was at home and had nothing to eat, so I had to be fed, no matter how. The significance of all that is an ex post facto discovery."

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Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

On the Way to the Waste Paper Basket

AMBITION, whether the shadow of a dream or the glorious fault of angels and of gods, pricks publishers as well as authors. . . . Two publishers have recently confided to us ambitions so estimable that we hasten to bestow upon them the journalistic enshrinement of a day. . . . Penn is trying to find out "endeavoring to ascertain" what the publicity man says—that makes a book sell, particularly a novel. . . . At present they're experimenting to see what advertising has to do with it. . . . Of four novels recently advertised, two advertised moderately and the fourth has had no advertising at all. . . . Penn is surprised—though we don't expect our readers to be—to find that the unadvertised book has sold as well as those advertised. "It is curious," is the Penn comment. . . . It is indeed curious that the unadvertised one hasn't done better. . . . "But what has made the unadvertised book sell?" Penn wonders. . . . "The answer," says Penn, "is that it contains the answer." Little Brown's ambition, according to F. M. Cloutier, their publicity man, is "to keep our 'Literary Notes' free from descriptive phrases which, however true they may be, make the notes sound like blurbs." Why the quotes, Mr. Cloutier? . . . We know plenty of notes that are less literary than yours. . . . But so exceptional is the quality of the ultimate 1929 issues of this house that Mr. Cloutier finds it "difficult to convey a correct impression of the character" of these new titles "without using adjectives or adverbs." . . . Don't apologize, old man, we all have to use 'em sometimes. . . . And some seem to have it quite a list. . . . Containing the Life and Letters of Joseph Pennell, Mottram's History of Financial Speculation, an Oppenheim novel and a story of Aviation, all now published, and, for Nov. 20, Fay's study of Franklin. . . . Knopf has already achieved one ambition at least. . . . With the Nobel Prize awarded to Thomas Mann, Knopf has five recipients of the Nobel Prize in its list. The others are Von Heidenstam, Hansun, Reymont and Undset. . . . Pretty soon, we expect, the patriotic organizations will be getting after Knopf. . . . He hasn't yet published a Nobel Prize-winning book by an American. . . . Robert Deane Riddle has an ambition we suspect, to make the city-bound miser. . . . "I am now living on an uninhabited island on the Mapiti reef, 200 miles from Tahiti, amusing myself with writing the journal of my recent trip to America where I see the trading schooner Tagua, and fishing." . . . No motors, no radios, no movies. . . . Pretty soft. . . . He rubs it in: "During January I expect to finish my journal. Then I will (sic) sail for Rarotonga, and from there, if I can find a ship bound that way, I

will (sic) return to Puka-Puka, which still remains for me the enchanted island dearest to my heart." . . . Oh, who cares? . . . How does Mr. Frisbie get into the book page? . . . Oh, didn't you know? He's the



GERALD GOULD
Whose "Collected Poems" (Gollancz; Payson & Clarke) Was Reviewed in These Columns Oct. 19.

Romance Plus Geography

A Literary Map of the British Isles: To Accompany the Macmillan Pocket Classics. New York: Macmillan, \$2.50.

IT MAY as well be admitted at the outset that the ignorance of the average person with regard to geography is abysmal. The present writer is convinced of it. For was she not once invited to complete within a given number of minutes, an outline map of the United States on which the boundaries of the states, but no names, were indicated? The experience was shattering to her pride.

How vastly more difficult, then, at least to one not English born, to locate Tennyson's birthplace at Somersby in the ten county, the island castle of Loch Leven in the highlands of Scotland, the desolate Breton paragon at Haworth, or Fontaines Abbey where Robin Hood had his encounter with the Curial Friar? The Macmillan editors must have deplored this lack of knowledge and recovered a delectable memory of a mysterious circle of giant stones; one finds the majestic towers of Penshurst Place where, under the oaks, Sir Philip Sidney read his "Arcadia" to his sister, the Countess of Pembroke; Wordsworth's Lake country is there and his many-arched Tintern Abbey; Harlech Castle, bringing an echo of the feet of marching men; the bulk of Ely Cathedral in the shadow of which the monks rowed King Canute; the narrow shafts and timbered gables of half-Roman, half-medieval Chester; the Tintagel cliffs, still supporting what is left of King Arthur's Castle. Countless literary associations and treasured allusions are enshrined in this most satisfying of maps, which helps one to anchor fancy to fact, romance to geography.

M. W.

A new edition of Hans Christian Andersen's Children's Tales is being issued in Copenhagen to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the author. The book is in 12 parts, with new illustrations by Hans Tegner, whose humorous sketches, modern in style, are well suited for depicting Andersen's stories. The 12 parts of the new edition will be finished by April 30, Andersen's birthday.

THE BOOK

Scriptural Healing
Arranged from the Bible
By HELEN L. YOUNG

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author of a book, published by Century, about that dearest island. . . . The ambition of the Princeton University Press is really quixotic. . . . It's distributing "to some of its friends" an eight-page pamphlet "On Correcting Proof and Preparing Manuscript." . . . There are still copies on hand, and the Press will be glad to give them "to individuals who may wish to use them." . . . We could supply the Press with a list of people who need one, but they'd have to stop all other printing. . . . James A. Lumsden of Washington wants to know why, in explaining our use of dots, we said we only did it to annoy, "instead of amuse." . . . What we want to know is, is he funning us or are we funning him? . . . Or does he ask because he knows it teases? . . . Charles Moore in "The Life and Times of Charles Follen McKim" (Houghton Mifflin) tells a story of the architect's experience at Princeton, where "he repeated his success with the Johnston Gate (at Harvard) during the time when Woodrow Wilson was president of the college. When the plan was submitted to President Wilson he returned it red-penciled with various suggested changes. McKim had all the red marks removed, and the gate was constructed according to the original drawings. The story goes that on being congratulated on the success of the gate, President Wilson remarked: 'Yes; but I had to teach Mr. McKim the A. B. C. of architecture.' " "Four or five" is being turned into a novel by the author, R. C. Sheriff, in collaboration with Vernon Bartlett. . . . And from Vachel Lindsay's "Every Soul is a Circus" (Macmillan) come these lines, in "Porcupine Ridge":
I met a little porcupine
He hardly made a sound,
He waddled down the muddy path,
And scornfully looked round.

Spain, edited by E. Allison Peers. London: Methuen, 12s. 6d. net. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$4.
Spain: A Pageant, by Arthur Stanley Nigam. London: Elm, 18s. net.

SPAIN, with most other countries, might well plead to be delivered from its friends. It has suffered from its enemies in the past, not altogether without justice at some periods of its history; but now, offering to the discontented refugee from the industrialized world the relief and stimulus of the primitive, the country is in some danger from its enthusiastic interpreters. However, one could name a shelf load of introductory books that are readable, dignified and informative; and both the books at the head of this column ought to be added to it.

The compilation which appears under the distinguished editorship of Prof. Allison Peers aims at providing a standard book of reference on Spain and is the work of several hands. In nine chapters, each followed by excellent bibliographical chapters on country, people and language, two chapters on history, two on literature, one on music, one on architecture, and an interesting summary of Spanish affairs and events during the last 20 years. Essentially a work of reference, the book is a treasure to the traveler and the student can turn and receive every encouragement of his own curiosity. Professor Peers's volume ought to be invaluable to those who, returning from a journey, wish to reflect more deeply upon it, but are without light or guidance.

Tribute From a Friend

"Spain: A Pageant," is the work of an American author, who has a long-standing knowledge of the country, and is in the nature of a tribute to 20 years' friendship. It is pleasantly written, is in its descriptive passages frequently distinguished, and a deep respect for the Spanish people pervades it. One could complain indeed that Mr. Riggs is too much the eulogist and that his study might have been more exciting and stimulating had it not been so bent upon being nice to everybody. But this would be ungrateful criticism of an author who writes of everything he sees primarily out of an emotion of gratitude.

The book is based upon the observations and experiences of three journeys which take in roughly half the country eastward of a line drawn between Cadiz and San Sebastian. Galicia and Extremadura remain untouched, and although he does not, as a guide, cover the full area of his subject, Mr. Riggs remains master of a considerable and fruitful portion. In Cadiz he sees the first signs of the changing face of the motorcar are making. (He himself used a motorcar on his latest journey and his information should

lay down his "Tess" or his "Mill on the Floss" or his Boswell, and, rising from his chair, composed a pleasant map in green and buff, complete with its key, snugly tucked to the library wall.

For example, one might be reading James Stephens's "Deirdre." Why not? No more glamorous book ever existed. Laying a contemplative finger along that portion of northern Ireland which stretches between the present cities of Belfast and Londonderry, one easily recaptures the boisterous feasts and tumultuous fights, the wanderings through emerald woodlands, the flaring torches set alight on the roadsides to proffer hospitality to the traveler, the barbarous splendors of the palace at Emain-Macha, with its partitions of burnished, glowing copper. Deirdre becomes more actual; one feels that she trod solid Irish turf.

So, on this magic map, one finds Stonehenge and recovers a delectable memory of a mysterious circle of giant stones; one finds the majestic towers of Penshurst Place where, under the oaks, Sir Philip Sidney read his "Arcadia" to his sister, the Countess of Pembroke; Wordsworth's Lake country is there and his many-arched Tintern Abbey; Harlech Castle, bringing an echo of the feet of marching men; the bulk of Ely Cathedral in the shadow of which the monks rowed King Canute; the narrow shafts and timbered gables of half-Roman, half-medieval Chester; the Tintagel cliffs, still supporting what is left of King Arthur's Castle. Countless literary associations and treasured allusions are enshrined in this most satisfying of maps, which helps one to anchor fancy to fact, romance to geography.

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Home Building Equipment Gardening

Fitting the Roof to the House

IV—Ancient Thatch for Modern Homes

By MARC N. GOODNOW

AS ARCHITECTS and builders have very often proved, the modern roof, with its trim, regular appearance, is not always the most attractive. Occasionally one comes upon a house covering that harks back to an earlier day when primitive materials and methods prevailed, and its close harmony with the design and setting of the house offer an appeal to the eye that is no less striking than it is appropriate and charming.

The suitability of the old forms of roofing, such as thatching, to the modern home is necessarily one to be determined more upon the character of the house than upon the character of the materials involved. Without regard to such elements, the result may be anything but satisfactory or pleasing. But where due account has been taken of style, topography, weather, and perhaps even climate, it is possible to combine the new and the old in such a way as to promote the ends of economy and comfort, and at the same time excite admiration.

Primitive man showed clearly that necessity was the mother of invention when he selected the materials for his roof from the grass or straw of the surrounding fields. These reeds and blades, laid in thick masses upon the rafters, and carefully combed or raked, formed a waterproof covering with insulating qualities that are not duplicated in modern materials. Thatched roofs of England and Ireland, with their irregular lines and soft textures, are among the most interesting to be found. They form a distinctive characteristic of old Devonshire homes, with the lichen growing among the thatching and the chalk walls.

Intimate Part of Landscape

Along both east and west coasts of the United States one may find examples of both old and new thatching on summer cottages. In such a setting they conform closely to contours and seem even more fitting than coverings of modern materials. Houses of this character there is less need for a strict adherence to a definite architectural style than in more formal situations, with the result that the thatched roof is an altogether appropriate feature. There is a rustic quality in the irregular masses with closely trimmed eaves that brings the house into direct and intimate relation with the very soil itself.

One of the best material for his roof, the cottager of former times threshed his grain by hand with a flail to prevent any possible break-

age of the stems. He may even have treated the soil with lime to impart a certain necessary toughness to the straw crop. Today, the best materials available are rye, wheat and oat straw and reeds or heather. When any of the straws are used, the stems are first tied to the roof battens with creosoted twine and then smoothed out by raking. In the case of the reeds, these are pinned down to the roof with hazel staples and knocked up to a smooth surface, the only cutting being done to the ridge.

Within recent years, architects and builders have developed what amounts to a new style of shingle laying, with results that closely simulate the thatched roof and add a very quaint touch to certain types of houses. In this manner of roofing, however, care must be taken to soften the texture of the material as well as to secure soft, irregular lines. The finished roof will then have a flowing quality, with somewhat irregular, wavy contours that, as time goes on, bring an added effect of age and texture.

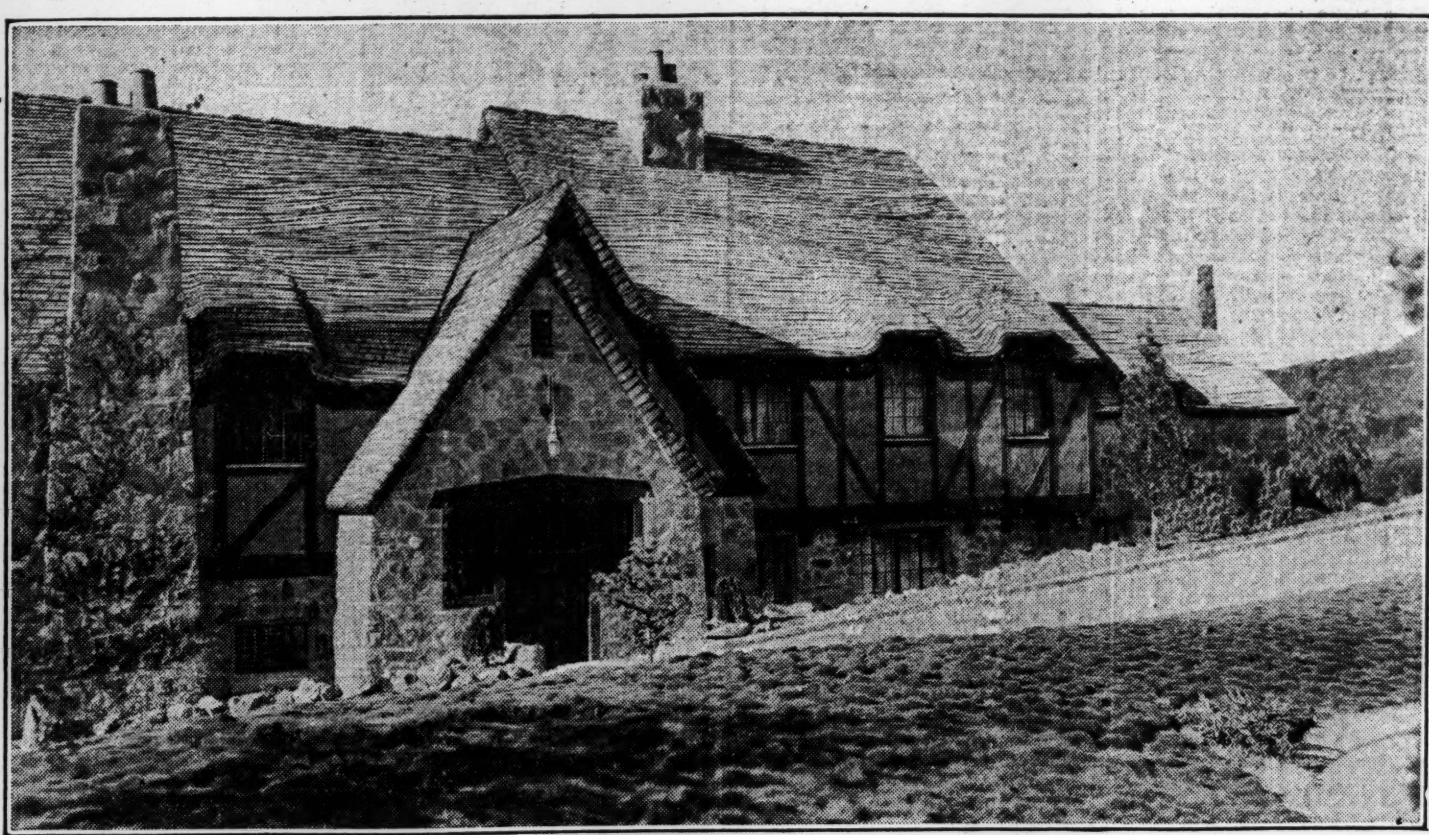
Result of Careful Placing

The imitation thatch roof sometimes has the appearance of a hit or miss pattern, but in reality it is the result of rather careful study. The shingles are laid irregularly, the broken lines extending both vertically and horizontally. Well-defined roof curves are also followed, introducing an additional naturalistic note.

In this type of roofing the rolled eaves and gable lines are called for. To obtain this heavy roll the roof is furred in such a way as to have circular lines at these points. A ragged effect is sometimes produced at the eaves by breaking very long shingles in half and wedging them up side by side flatwise at the eave's projection, with the broken edges hanging down. The process, of course, requires additional time and materials, and is more expensive than laying shingles in the regular fashion. Where there is a rounded eave line, the wooden shingles are specially treated or wetted and curved before being nailed to the battens.

Weathered Appearance

An important consideration in imitation thatching is the color finish. The character of the roof calls for a weathered appearance, with a gray or brown tone. This may be obtained at once by a staining or acid treatment, which gives it a most agreeable effect. The irregular surface may be made to produce a variety of shades, resembling somewhat the



The Quaint Atmosphere of the English Manor is Highly Accentuated by the Imitation Thatching. With the Heavily Rolled Gables and the Irregular Eave Lines. Home of Mr. W. A. Caudill, Bel-Air, Calif. Ashton & Denny, Architects.

waves of light and shadow of a thick, solid gray rug.

Thatched roofs lend themselves attractively to both one and two-story houses. Upon both they strike a cottage effect that is usually quite different from the roof laid in the ordinary way. Their charm is probably enhanced if the walls of the house are of brick or stone, and if there is some half-timbering on the face of the walls. The combination of these elements serves to associate the roof and the house with the cottages of European countries and to intensify the feeling of fitness which the roof conveys.

In fact, it is this matter of feeling or atmosphere that gives the thatched roof one of its strongest appeals. Not only is it unusual in appearance, but it somehow links the modern home with the past age that calls up in most people a sentiment both necessary and valuable. Thus it adds not only to one's pride of possession, but to the livability of the house itself.

(This is the last article in a series of four. The others were published Nov. 2, 9 and 16.)

Introducing Australia's Lovely Wild Flowers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Melbourne, Victoria

A BRIGHT spring day, blue sky, white clouds—and a telephone call: "Come to the Wild Flower Show at the St. Kilda Town Hall."

What an irresistible call it is! We never grow out of our love for the flowers that bloom in "God's Garden."

It is not easy to tell the world folk all about it, for Australia's wild garden is as big as the United States, so it reaches from the cold region to the tropics.

Some of the flowers at this show were carried 400 miles by airplane, then thousands of miles in ice chambers.

One table has 26 different orchids, all from Victoria—some of the quaintest shapes in many tones of green, others pink, mauve and blue. And how lovely they are!

Looking across the large hall, one does not know where to begin, for

the tables are covered with a multitude of vases containing these marvels of creation—some so tiny in form the committee has given a room and provided microscopes where the wonder of the work may be examined.

Australia is rich in health. So rich, whole stretches of country are pink and rose and white with its exquisite beauty. It comes into blossom when the land is golden with wattle, and the wild sarsaparilla is twining its trailing sprays of purple over logs, up fences and everywhere.

Here on another table is the Thryptomene, one of the loveliest of wild things—clusters of soft white stars with a ruby center, in long sprays. Its home is the Grampians.

Here is a table of Greivillias. So many you cannot enumerate them. Close beside them are specimens of Waratahs, their handsome bright crimson flowers a lovely contrast to their New South Wales companions; the beautiful velvety funnel-flowers, the Christmas rose, Christmas bells and Christmas bush.

Here is dainty smoke blossom, myriads of soft petals—so tiny they really do in the mass look like smoke. The little brushes are fascinating gold, deep red and scarlet.

From Western Australia comes the scarlet desert pea, with its jet black markings, miles of the country dazling with its brilliance. There you may see a white river—only it is not water, it is a river of flowers following the course where the water has been.

Pink everlasting there grow in vast stretches covering the soil. The collectors have sent also kangaroo paws, vivid green and black, crimson and green, red and fawn, almost white in their formation.

But space will not allow for telling of the manifold glories of Australia's wild flower garden. The time is coming when "wings" will be yours to fly and share with us this untellable beauty—unknown to the world until so short a time ago.

When you come, you may also delight, as the Australian does, in a tiny brown bell lined with golden green, growing on an insignificant shrub,

but its elusive, wonderful scent lifts above all others, and it retains its fragrance for years. Its name? Brown bononia!

One wise man coaxed a plant from its home in Western Australia and cultivated it in the ranges, and called the district Bononia. He now sends from his nursery two to three tons a day.

The tea tree is calling for remembrance. It grows along the coast and it is a glorious drive to follow the winding road when it is in blossom; blossoms so many it almost looks like snow fallen among it. Unutterably beautiful when you watch the

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Home Builder's Notebook

Choosing Bathroom Fixtures for the New House

NEW YORK CITY.—BATHROOMS are becoming the most colorful rooms in the house. If the ancient Romans of wealth and position could step into some of the finest of modern bathrooms, or even into those in the average home, they would have to admit that Rome, in its most gorgeous days, was sadly lacking. For one thing, it is so much simpler to turn a faucet to fill the tub than to summon a number of paid-bearing lackeys to supply water of uncertain temperature.

A bathroom today really does reflect individuality, if the house is being built by one who is to live in it, and, because it is such a permanent part of the house, like the walls and the roof, once installed, one will have very excellent reasons indeed for changing any of the appointments.

The all-white, monotonous bathroom, which was the favorite a few years ago, can be brightened up with color in linen and walls and shower sheet, and can be given a good deal of personality in this way, but so many of the new fixtures can now be had in color at little additional expense, that a good many builders of new homes are going in for this very modern note.

A bathroom can cost just about what anyone wishes to pay for that feature of the house. You can have a gorgeous one with black-and-white marble panels, and all the luxurious accessories for \$4000, without the tiling, or you can have one, that, so far as the application of soap and water every day is concerned, will be just exactly as effective and will take up much less space, for about \$150. And in between there is equipment to suit every purse and inclination.

Tub and Shower

Most people prefer a tub that is built in, rather than one that stands on legs, and conservation of space is usually an important matter. The shower is almost inevitable in bathrooms being installed now, and that makes higher tiling or water-proof wall finish quite imperative, unless the shower end of the tub is inclosed in glass paneling, which adds to the cost of course, and really isn't necessary with a good shower curtain. The hidden piping and convenient controls have been a good deal of the mechanical look of the earlier bathrooms and the lines are much more graceful than when utility only was the main idea.

The lavatory with its small cabinet above will be placed with a thought to the lighting. If there is a window in the bathroom, otherwise the lighting fixture will be arranged so as to give the best light on the face in the mirror.

There are lavatories and lavatories, but they are made to match the bath tubs usually, so that there will be complete uniformity. Pedestal bowls are very substantial looking, and go well with the heavier types of tubs. Others, that fasten to the walls and have a collection of paintings or other things, are rather more expensive, but they do give a certain air to the room.

Least Expensive

The least expensive lavatories are those smaller ones which fasten to the walls on brackets, have nicked brass faucets, without center spout, and have rubber stopper and chain. These are so inexpensive that it is often possible to have an extra in the kitchen or cellar, or wherever frequent washing of the hands may be necessary.

Small dental lavatories have come into use in private homes within the last few years, and if there is room in the bathroom and the small extra expense is not important, they are very convenient accessories to have. They are made in china, and are quite similar in shape to those found in professional dressing rooms, though more elaborate and pleasing in appearance.

Closets are made to conform to the other equipment and most of them are today mechanically near perfection and quiet in operation. The covers

and seats are being made now in colors to blend in with the rest of the bathroom color scheme.

The walls may be painted, covered with a waterproof tiled or decorated paper or done in colorful tile, the order of cost being in the sequence as given.

Tiled floors are usually planned for and preferred but rubber tiling or linoleum, which is easily wiped up, give excellent service.

As a nation, the United States has gone a long way since bathing and habitus were prohibited by law in certain cities, and now the bathroom is a very important room and worthy of much thought and care in the selection of its equipment and color scheme.

C. B. W.

Marking Farm Entrances

THE preservation of the native beauty of the American countryside and the fostering of professional pride among farmers are being forward by a recent movement by national farm groups to aid their members in marking their farm entrances in an attractive, dignified manner.

Two national farmer organizations, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and the American Guernsey Cattle Club, have adopted official signs for members to use in displaying the farm name to passers-by and to help market farm produce in an effective, economical way on the farm. The American Jersey Cattle Club is contemplating the adoption of a standard farm marker for its members. Several state farm organizations have also recently promoted the use of an attractive farm sign.

The signs are artistically designed after the old English tavern signs and are attractively proportioned throughout. They were planned by farmer groups in co-operation with the Barney Link Fellowship at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and the United States Forest Products Laboratory. The result is an exceptionally sturdy sign that harmonizes with the landscape, displays the farm name effectively, announces the owner's name and the farm produce he has for sale, and adds an inviting touch to the farm entrance and the highway.

"The use of such farm signs," says John S. Donald, president of the Wisconsin chapter of the Friends of Our Native Landscapes, "tends to develop professional pride among farmers, and they usually remove competing advertising from their premises. The signs are a great help in destroying the snipe and daub nuisance that has for so long been an eyesore on many highways."

Not only is the farm marker movement helpful in improving the beauty of the American countryside and in marking farm entrances throughout the country in a dignified manner, but also it aids in the naming of farms and tends to conserve the finest traditions of the land.

The official signs are standardized and protected by the organizations using them. In this way there is a book between progressive farmers selling quality produce and live stock and the farm entrance that invites the traveler to tarry a while.

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Agents in U.S.A.: The Robert L. Albert Co., Inc., 466 Greenwich Street, New York City. IN CANADA: The W. G. M. Shepherd Co., Ltd., Confederation Building, Montreal; Watson and Truesdale, 126 Lombard Street, Winnipeg; The Thompson-Bereton Importing Co., 95 Yates Street, Victoria, and 324 Howe Street, Vancouver.

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A Log Cabin in the Hollywood Hills

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hollywood, Calif.

IN THESE days of reconstruction, when young people appear restless and at times incooperative, it would seem that for them to be given, through example, the plain wholesome standards of our American forefathers—fundamental Christian teaching in combination with their education, together with self-reliance and a joy in simple things, is left to the founders of our country.

This, our log house in the Hollywood Hills has helped us to accomplish in guiding our boy, and we have proved that such a home is not a matter of large expense, but rather of co-operation and economy. City dwellers were we in modern Hollywood, living on a busy boulevard, with its whim and ceaseless shock of passing traffic. Our boy was growing up without the companionship of a friendly dog. He was living in a white stucco house with hardwood floors and oriental rugs, surrounded by a hedge of "don'ts." He had outgrown the restricting garden and was beginning to play on the sidewalks, and the question arose, what to do?

One day, the thought came—the hills back of Hollywood. A near-by canyon already had a stage every half hour—an essential for a home in the hills. Driving up this road, we pass a small branch canyon, horseshoe shaped, just being subdivided into acreage homesites. There came the great discovery! A beautiful hillside, bathed in sunshine, shaded by several great oak trees and with a distant glimpse of the city, the fastnesses of sage clad hills, of the city. This was the site we purchased for our home "Oakhaven."

With the subdivider's co-operation we built a five-room house of rough log slabs. Most real log houses are actually more expensive than the average type of dwelling, but this one was not, due to the fact that the heavy bark-covered slabs sawn from the log are comparatively inexpensive, as they are considered waste lumber. These slabs were nailed vertically against a light framework of two by fours, spaced three feet on centers. The framework of two by fours formed the trim of the doors and windows, the partitions, etc. The log slabs were sufficiently heavy so that, after their erection, they carried the load of the roof. The inner surface of these log slabs was covered with tar paper to which was applied a heat-resisting canvas-fiber composition board, being an attractive yet inexpensive interior finish and making the house cool in summer and warm in winter. A house of this sort, dressing rooms, bath and kitchen, with a studio and a storage loft in the lower portion, can be built in southern California for about \$3500.

The interior has the appearance of a city home, being painted in cool gray greens and in soft old blues. The house is furnished in easy mahogany. The many glass doors and view windows are curtained with bright chintz, giving a charming effect of color. The exterior sash and the doors are painted a dark greenish blue with the trim in a soft old Chinese red. The porch floor is of the same cool refreshing blue as are also some of the redcraft chairs and tables, the remainder of the porch furniture being painted Chinese red. The ensemble effect of this color

combined with the logs strikes a cheery and satisfying note of the modern. The wide hospitable porch, 30x3 feet in size, has freedom and privacy, and is divided into compartments, serving as a series of outdoor sleeping rooms, comfortable the whole year through—the cooling breeze from the blue Pacific tempered by the sheltering hills, always freshening the air.

Mountain Voices

After the ceaseless crashing, turmoil and roar of the city, what a haven of quiet is the mountain silence, vibrant with the soothing hum of bees in the sage, the musical call of the quail and the plaintive minor of the mourning dove.

Picture a winter evening—the singing rain on the roof, the music from the radio, the collie dog stretched in majestic comfort before the fire and

the perfumed rose pergola; or, again, the ravine near by flaring their riotously colorful garb of autumn against the gray green of the pungent sage-clad hills.

Saturday afternoons there are sometimes silhouetted against the sky line a troop of Boy Scouts, romping happily along, the clarion notes of their bugles echoing musically through the hills and ravines. Sunday mornings an automobile procession rolls down the canyon, for many families active in church and Sunday school life. Not likely to be a great problem with the young people in this environment!

Family Co-operation Essential

Simplified living requires the courageous conviction that space, quiet and wholesomeness are to be preferred to the noise and excitement of crowded neighborhoods, for a certain isolation will develop mental and spiritual resources that public entertainment cannot give. Co-operation in the family is essential; also it is helpful to have convenient means of transportation, a radio, a telephone, and a fair degree of accessibility to town. Fire protection must be provided. If, ice, vegetables, etc., are not delivered frequently, there are electric refrigerators which will keep supplies for a week or 10 days, and there are always some of the larger stores which will deliver to the outlying districts.

If one has been home for too long, a trip to town gives variety and change, so that one comes back to the hills, with their quiet, their privacy and their calm friendliness, more than ever content with the richness to be found in simple things and wholesome living.

The advantage of a loghouse is that it makes no pretense to seem other than it is, and its very fitness to its location in the mountains makes it a home artistic and satisfactory.

To sum it up, living in a log house in the hills, or in the country, merely means to eliminate some unessentials and achieve the simplicity of thought and the integrity of character of our colonial American forefathers.

BLITHE KYSON.

the family sitting in the glow of the lamps reading; or imagine a summer morning with terrace with golden California poppies in full bloom under the oak trees—blue jays darting from tree to tree, humming birds in the garden, and breakfast set in

From the Christmas Card of the Family Who Built the House in the Canyon. The Original Card Has a Greeting Below, and in the White Space the Names of the Senders.

The house in the canyon meant that the boy of the family could have a dog and woodland spaces to range in. The house, of logs, cost about \$3500. Accessibility to town was an essential in the choice of site.

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INTERIOR DECORATION AND ANTIQUES

He Couldn't "Make Out"

By RALPH C. ERSKINE

OFF among the mountains of Polk County, North Carolina, lived "Uncle Jim" Gosnell, a chair maker, his wife and his children. His workshop was a little shed enclosed on three sides. His ury kiln was an open fire around which he would stack his own split bits of oak and hickory for the slats and rungs of his chairs.

His only machine comprised a strong pole fastened in the roof of the cabin; a rope tied to the end of the pole; a crude lathe, contrived in the same way that lathes were made back in the early days of Egyptian culture. To the lower end of the rope was fastened a short board as a treadle. Winding the rope around the piece of wood that he was to fashion, he placed the wood in his lathe. When he pressed down on the board with his foot the wood turned rapidly in his direction.

His chisel was made of an old file, sharpened at the blacksmith's shop. Other tools were a saw, a draw knife, an ax, and brace and bit for boring the holes. He used no glue. The green wood of the posts was allowed to shrink around the dry wood of the rungs and splats, gripping them tight. He drove pegs through the tenons, wove the seat with hand-split white oak in basket fashion—and thus his chair was made.

My Adventure With a Windsor

Uncle Jim Gosnell was a fine character. His bushy beard, wide-brimmed hat, keen eyes, told of a man of the soil and of homely industry.

From New England I brought a quaint old Windsor chair, and asked Uncle Jim to reproduce it, promising to sell as many as he could make at any price that he needed to charge. A year rolled by and no chairs came from Uncle Jim, so at the next Christmas vacation I rode out to see him. There on a pegging the New England Windsor, his wife was seated in one of his chairs, churning in a pot that had been made by the native potters in Jug Town, near by. Her spinning wheel leaned up against the side of the cabin and Uncle Jim's little boy fussed around the fire, stacking up the slats for his old-time split-bottom chairs.

"Uncle Jim," I said, "why haven't you made me any of my Windsores?" He took off his iron-rimmed glasses, peered at me a minute, and said:

"Well, Mr. Erskine, you see that that chair my wife is sittin' in. I have been making that chair for nigh on to 40 years. My father made it before me, and my grandpa before him. I have been a sellin' of it for 40 cents, and I just can't make out. I've got to charge 50 cents for it. And if I was to make that that chair you sent me I could not make out."

Little did Uncle Jim realize that handmade Windsor chairs of the type I had asked him to produce were bringing many dollars each in northern cities. Had I told him this he would have become incredulous. Convinced of it, he would have risen up in anger at the thought of the extravagance of people who would pay such a price for a mere chair.

Water Mill Replaces Foot Power

This little story is the beginning of the problems that have occupied me in making furniture for the American home during all the ensuing years. For later on a dam was built to store up power in a stream, a house was built for Uncle Jim, and the first shop equipped to make chairs on the old-time models.

Lavinia V. Chapman

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Some Answers to Inquiries

W. Syracuse, New York, writes:

We have just acquired what we think is an old pewter pot stamped on the bottom "New Amsterdam Silver Co. Quadruple Plate." Any information you may be able to give us will be much appreciated.

"Quadruple Plate" stamped on any ware means that it has received four electroplatings of silver. This process was invented in 1840 and rapidly superseded the making of Sheffield Plate, which in turn was invented in 1742.

The making of pewter was followed in the early 1800's by the invention of britannia—a harder metal which could be made much thinner and was better adapted to machine manufacturing methods. It is often used as the body for electroplated ware.

R. Inglewood, Calif., writes:
In 1887 I found in Wyoming, near

Quieting a Loud Wall Paper

ONE of the difficulties of living in a rented home is, that the landlord's taste in wall paper must often be accepted. A woman who recently moved into an attractive old house found one bedroom decorated with a flowered paper, in which roses and other blooms bloomed, from monoboard to ceiling in repetitious profusion. Fortunately the background was a good cream color, and the flowers were small and comparatively inoffensive of dull rose color and blue; also, the ceiling was white, and the blossoming space was thus somewhat curtailed. The woodwork was painted a deep ivory.

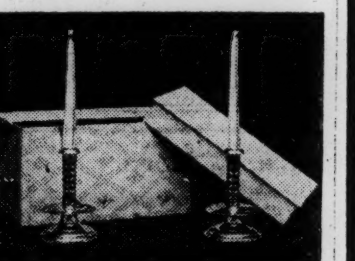
The problem was, to subdue the paper, and throw it into its proper place as a mere wall covering, so that it need not dominate the room. It was decided to put into this room a large solid mahogany bed with curved head- and foot-boards. The substantial character and dark color of the piece would then dominate the insistent figures and colors of the paper.

The bed was spread with an old blue and white hand-woven coverlet of ample size. A white spread would have given the roses an opportunity to rush forward and clamor for attention. The dark-toned coverlet forced them back. A large mahogany chest of drawers with a similar mirror hung above it created a dark center of interest at one side of the room, and a walnut desk filled another space. A hanging bookshelf in mahogany was put up between the two front windows. A small table, painted dark brown, stood at the head of the bed and was covered with an old piece of rose-colored brocade. A low, black table under a side window had a plain dull-blue cover.

The floor of gumwood was of a tolerably good brown. A fine old hooked rug with a dull-blue center, rose-colored flowers and a faded tan border, lay at the foot of the bed. Other rugs, used from necessity, but not unharmonious, were hand woven, in soft grays and blues and rose. Darker rugs would, perhaps, have been more suitable. The curtains were of ruffled muslin, such as were used all over the house. A Chinese "hour-glass" chair, and two dark, straight-backed chairs were used, chiefly from necessity.

Few or no pictures can find a place on a flowered wall. In this room, a favorite landscape photograph in decided sepia tones, with a brown frame, hung over the bedside table. There a bronze-brown lamp stood, with a soft brown shade. Almost no decorations or knickknacks were allowed to invade the room.

The whole effect, though worked out merely from what was at hand, was excellent. The flowered wall modestly receded and demanded no more attention than was its due. If



Reproductions of the
Famous Wm. White
Candlestick

THESE candlesticks are reproductions of the brass candlestick now treasured in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, which was brought over in the Mayflower by Wm. White, the father of Peregrine White. The shape is graceful, unusual and extremely decorative. The candles shown are pure unbleached beeswax. The box is covered with paper painted from a Colonial pattern found in an old Salem house. A delightful gift for an early American or Colonial home. \$10.00 delivered in the United States, \$11.00 in Canada.

The CORA CHANDLER SHOP
30 Temple Place Boston



Uncle Jim Gosnell shaping hand-split spindles for first Windsor chair in original Danvers shop in the mountains of North Carolina

St. Laramie, a silver medal 4 inches in diameter of Thomas Jefferson. This was found under a clump of trees that had been an Indian burial place.

On one side of the medal is the

likeness and the words, "Th. Jefferson, President of the U. S. A., 1801." On the reverse side are the words "Peace and Friendship" with two clasped hands.

It has been suggested to me that during the Lewis and Clark expedition sent out under Jefferson's Administration these medallions of the President were given to the Indian chiefs as peace medals and were worn by them and buried with them.

Your Jefferson medal is undoubtedly one of those which was presented to many Indians as an emblem of peace between them and the whites in 1801. This purpose is indicated by the inscription and the clasped hands seen on the reverse side. I am informed that these medals were made in both bronze and silver, the latter being by far the most valuable.

Probably the best way for you to sell it at a fair price would be to get offers from several dealers in old coins and medals.

Furnishing for Permanence

"I CAN'T say that I'm so keen on antiques," confided a woman to a friend a while ago. "I should like to have a few old things, but not just anybody's old furniture."

"For instance, my mother has a quaint little rocking chair without arms that used to belong to my grandmother on my father's side. It stood near the west window in grandmother's sitting room when I was a little girl. When I came in afternoons from school, grandmother was always there sewing or mending. Her white hair was so lovely against the soft sunshine of the orchard in springtime or the glorious sunsets in winter. She always held out her arms to me and I would tumble into them, eager to tell her all about my happy day. I know that chair means more to me than it does to anybody else in all the world and when mother is through with it I want it."

"Mother has a chest of drawers, too, that belonged to her mother. The sight of it always brings back to me the happy times I associate with my other grandmother. In it reposed the lovely gingham dresses she made for me, without first washing the nice smell out of the material as mother was accustomed to doing."

"The chest stood in grandmother's bedroom near the window, where I used to hang over the sill to watch the humming bird in her big old-fashioned garden. And the surprises for me that were taken from its capacious drawers! That chest means a lot to me. But I wouldn't walk across the street to buy another exactly like it."

Another Woman's Opinion
"I understand, I felt that way, too," responded the friend. "But I look at the matter from a different viewpoint now. When we started house-keeping over 30 years ago, we thought we were buying furniture for a lifetime. But, good and sturdy as it was, and in spite of all we did to train the children to take care of it, in about 10 years it looked pretty shabby."

"Then we discovered that styles in furniture had decidedly changed. One new piece demanded another. Square dining tables had given way to round ones; practically everything we had

was 'out of style.' When the children reached their teens we began to hear that they 'wished our house looked like other people's'; that the 'furniture wasn't so old-fashioned.' We didn't want them to feel that they could not be proud of their home, so we refurnished again."

"As I look back on it all now, I realize that it would have been much cheaper and better in every way had we bought in the first place good antiques that never go out of style."

It costs very little to have such pieces refurnished as they need it and they always look like new.

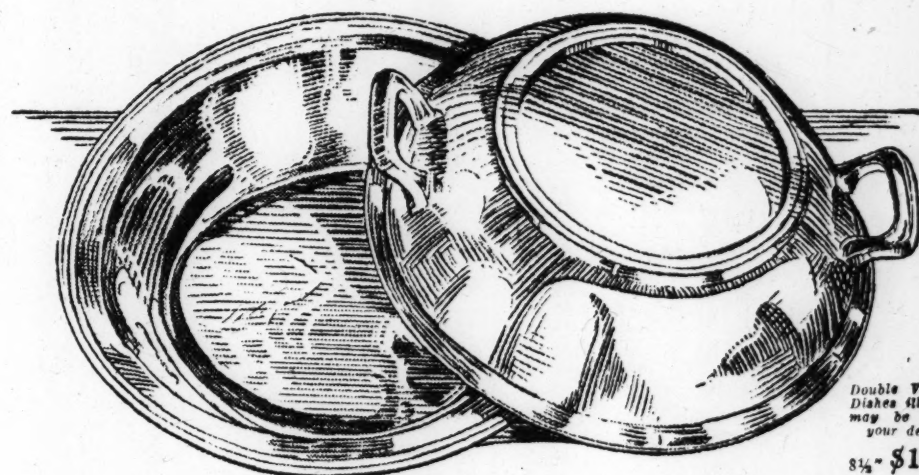
"The children would have grown up with lovely old things they associated with their first memories. They would regard them as you say you do those pieces your grandmothers used. And when we were through with them no doubt the children would gladly take them into their own homes for their own children to cherish in later years. Such thoughts do not go with furniture that is the fad of a few years, you know."

"Long ago I told my girls about my feeling in this matter and they have profited by my experience. Neither of them had much to spend for their first furniture so they picked up a piece here and another piece there. And now that they are wealthy, those pieces are just as appropriate in their mansions as they were in their cottages a few years back."

"They do not have to throw away every few years a lot of furniture that must be replaced with new, to satisfy the children that they are keeping up with the times. Their children will cherish those antiques just as the parents have because, like the classics in literature and music, it has been proved through the test of years that people never grow tired of them."

B. S.

PEWTER by Poole



Double Vegetable Dish, illustrated may be had at your dealer, \$15.00

A Charming Gift

Sketched is double vegetable dish and cover—in pewter, by Poole. Cover may be used as separate dish. Beautiful lines, careful craftsmanship and the charm of pewter itself are giving widespread approval to pewter as tableware. There are many

charming pieces created by Poole including lamps, vases, candlesticks, compotes, beverage sets and assorted tableware. Identify the genuine by the Poole trade-mark, at leading jewelry shops, gift shops and department stores.

We shall be pleased to mail you complete illustrated listings on request.

POOLE SILVER COMPANY—TAUNTON, MASS.

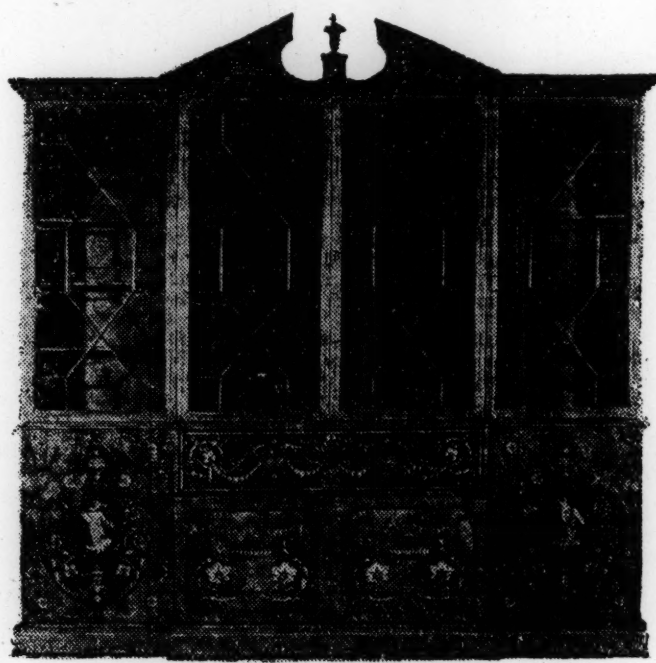
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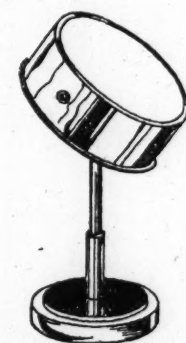
NEW YORK



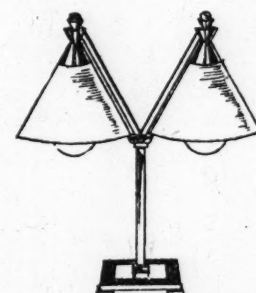
AN INLAID BOOKCASE
... OF THE ...
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

Now on View
and Sale
IN THE
ALTMAN
GALLERIES
OF ANTIQUES
SEVENTH FLOOR

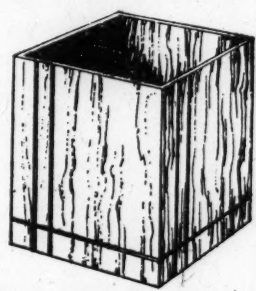
A PIECE unusually distinguished for the fineness of detail which is found, generally, only in the smaller creations of the Brothers Adam, this exquisite cabinet is illustrative of the dignity and grandeur of the past.



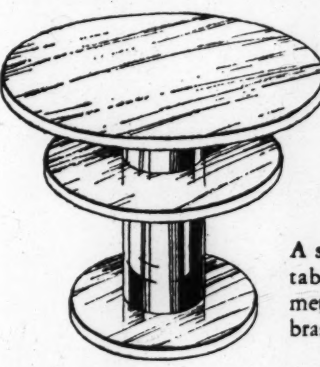
Of spot light inspiration is this desk lamp of bright metal. A translucent glass top diffuses light in the modern manner. \$20.



This almost looks like twin snow-covered Christmas trees. Of gleaming chromium plate with ground glass shades. \$30.



Bands of pewter inlay make this waste paper basket an ornamental piece. It may be had in walnut, hawthorn or palissandre. \$35.



A stunning little coffee table of walnut with metal bound edges and brass pedestal. \$125.

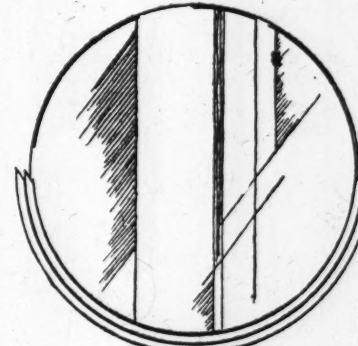
Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

a modern way
of saying
"merry christmas"

If the recipient is already an ardent supporter of modernism, any of these pieces will fit into her scheme of things. If she is still a little dubious, these will bring the charm of the modern into her home and perhaps convert her to the new movement. These are merely a few of the myriads of delightful decorative bits so suitable for gifts in the

MODERN SHOP—SEVENTH FLOOR



A modern shape and a lovely one for a mirror. With frame of black lacquer or silver leaf. \$35.



Cadmium potted flower stand and conical pots. An amusing design of decorative beauty. \$45.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Please mail GIFT COMBINATION and Announcement Card
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Please indicate in the space below if either of the *Heralds* or
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Is 'Radio Music' Real Music?

By VOLNEY D. HURD

"JUST as it," our friends assured us, "it was in the next room."

Surely our good Music Editor will forgive us borrowing the opening sentence of his most excellent story of Nov. 9 to open ours today. And why not? It's a good leading sentence. Besides that, it is actually related to what we are going to discuss, which is more than can often be said of opening sentences.

This harmless little phrase of the radio fan, yes, and phonograph fan, is a pretty good key to the great breach that has existed between recognized musicians and critics on one side and the promoters of reproduced music on the other. Ah! But what was that phrase just then, "reproduced music"?

That, dear readers, is the other key that should close this breach.

Forgetting about the early days of radio when, unfortunately, perfectly open-minded musicians and critics had the misfortune to hear the radio of those days and thus become prejudiced, let us consider the radio of today with good amplification and speakers that really reproduce the notes that come to them from the amplifiers.

This combination gives out the music being played at the radio station studios with great fidelity. But some over-enthusiastic listeners make the seemingly harmless statement that opens this tale, and the already prejudiced professional becomes unmanageable. He hears that all music is going to be displaced by this mechanical and electrical device and still does not think that it sounds "as though the music was in the next room," and then he despairs of the great public ever becoming musically-minded.

"Mechanical Pessimism"

Indeed, making these tests and then seeing the sweeping onslaught of sound plays, operettas and musical "turns" and their enthusiastic adoption by millions of theater patrons, he feels that there is no hope for real music, that it will merely exist for a dwindling few who have taste.

The listener, on the other hand, just getting his primary education in music in most instances, hears the professional's diatribe and decides that since this sick-head (used pejoratively, thanks) person represents the classics, he doesn't want to hear them anyway, and looks with baleful and suspicious eye upon the offerings of "good" music.

Neither of these points of view are necessary. The difficulty seems to be in inaccuracy of statement rather than in inaccuracy of hearing.

Looking at the thing from the radio viewpoint, we know that the best thing an engineer hopes to get is a perfect "reproduction" of the recorded music. A definition of "reproduction" by Webster reads, "to make an image, a copy, etc., of; portray."

Assuming that a so-called "perfect" program goes through a "perfect" action near enough to the listener who is receiving it on a "perfect" set, so that no static should interfere, we have the radio side at its best. And what we get from this set is "perfect reproduction."

Looking at Facts

Now a reproduction is not the original, no matter how you look at it. It is really ridiculous for anyone to expect it, if he will consider a few points. For instance, we have a 96-piece symphonic orchestra distributed some six to eight rows deep across an 80-foot stage, the enormous volume from the group coming at the listener from all the various angles you have when you face such a view from your seat. In a radio set with a dynamic speaker, you have a six to ten-inch opening shooting the concentrated results of small microphones' pickup of this event. Now how in the world can you expect 80-foot results listening to a 10-inch opening?

Add to this the immense hall usually the scene of a symphonic offering, and this widely spaced source of sound finds many echoes in the deep, wide walls and high ceiling, echoes which set up vibrations that depend upon your position in the hall and which you cannot expect from a speaker in your home.

For that matter, who would want to listen to a symphony orchestra in the home? If they could ever crowd 24, let alone 96, musicians in our tiny apartment and they should all open up together, building up a sound that doubtlessly collapse in a few minutes. We would not have the least trouble

New 2LO Station Nearly Ready

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON

SITUATED some 15 miles north-west from the center of London, near Potters Bar, London's new radio station at Brookman's Park will be in full use by the end of the year. Listeners who have been up late enough recently have heard the announcer say that "2LO is closing down, but that a test transmission will take place from the new station." And many a keen fan all over the country has listened to see how much better, or perhaps worse, the new transmitter will prove to be. London listeners are not likely to suffer much for the power is some 30 kw., as compared with the 5 kw. of the Oxford Street transmitter.

The new station stands about 400 feet above sea level, the towers carrying the aerial being another 200 feet higher. Compared to many aerial masts these are small, but the height near London is restricted owing to the possible danger to aircraft. The earth system consists of wires buried a foot below the surface, the ends of these wires form an oval, the sides of which extend about 80 yards—each side of the aerial and 50 yards beyond the ends.

Electrical power is generated by four Diesel engines which rest on a mechanically isolated concrete bed, so that their vibration cannot be felt in other parts of the building. The storage batteries have a capac-

In breaking our lease. In fact, the neighbors might not be satisfied with only the lease.

The fact is therefore apparent that in most cases no one wants the original music in a home, for the home is best suited with a reproduction, a true miniature of the event. Of course, such a musical portrayal is not just like the concert hall, but the writer for one hopes he may never turn his home into a concert hall.

Thus even the most enthusiastic radio fans, with a little thought, must call what they are getting a good reproduction or miniature, certainly not the original. Accepting this, surely the professional musician and critic cannot take issue with them on this point. He may question the value of having good reproduction in the home, but we do not think he will.

Embryonic Concert-Goers

Since the repetition of well-rendered music is one of the best ways to gain musical appreciation, this groundwork can be beautifully obtained through radio at home in a year where it might take many years of concert-going to get the same amount of good music. Having heard

Radio Law Repeal Sought

NO WORDS were minced in the legislative resolutions passed by the National Association of Broadcasters at its recent annual convention at West Baden Springs, Ind. The radio-casters openly and avowedly out to defeat the Davis equalization amendment, which divides radio facilities equally among the states and proportionately among the states, according to their population. Some of the radio men propose even to go on the air to carry their pleas to the radio audience, and thus to members of Congress. All of the resolutions will go to every member of the House when Congress convenes in regular session next month.

The N. A. B. was considerably heartened by the speech of Congressman Robert H. Clancy of Detroit, who assured them that some members of Congress are showing more interest in radio, and that he himself proposes to introduce a bill seeking repeal of the Davis amendment. It was generally agreed that if the Federal Radio Commission were not handicapped by the mathematical

equalization mandate, it could remedy all the "bad spots" still existing in radioland. The radio-casters also agreed, informally, that radio reception conditions are better today than they have been in many years, although many stations are still smarting under the limitations as to power and time imposed upon them.

There was a curious unanimity of opinion and concert of action at West Baden, in spite of the fact that many elements among the radio-casters are still very dissatisfied with their lots under the reallocation of a year ago. There was certainly unanimous expression of approval when the N. A. B. asked its managing director, L. B. Baker, to "negotiate a working agreement and arrangement with the Better Business Bureau of the Advertising Clubs of America," so that "doubtful advertising" can be kept off the air. In addition, the N. A. B. wants its code of ethics adopted by the Federal Radio Commission as part of the program for determining whether any radio-casting station is operating in the public interest.

THE BOEING BIPLANE THREE-MOTORED LINER



In these days of huge trimotored transport planes, we have come to think of all of them as monoplanes, such as the Ford, Fokker, etc. Boeing has been a persistent advocate of biplanes, and they back up their contentions by building a big three-motored transport ship that is a biplane rather than the familiar single-wing jobs. This makes a very attractive-

looking ship, as may be seen by looking at the accompanying picture. Another point of advanced design incorporated in this ship is the use of the new high-speed cowling covering the radial motors, three of them being required for this ship. This line of the skies will carry 18 passengers and all their baggage.

The Dialer's Guide

FOR THURSDAY, NOV. 28

College Football

Pennsylvania-Cornell (WJAF Chain and CBS). At Franklin Field, Philadelphia. Graham McNamee announcing for NBC and "Ted" Husing announcing for CBS, 1:45 p. m.

Concert Artists

John McCormack, tenor; Victor Salton Orchestra; Nathaniel Shulkratt, conductor (Radio-Victor-WEAFA Chain).

transcontinental. First of a new series of 60-minute programs, 10 p. m.

Recorded Program

"Bond Bakers' Birthday Broadcast" (General Baking—individual stations throughout the country). Two hours of famous bands, orchestras, typical of the best of the radio. Nine European countries and the United States, few of the foreign ones having been heard on the radio and none of them heard in America. Deems Taylor, well-known American opera composer, critic and writer has transcribed interesting personal and musical comments before each number. See your local station programs for radio-cast time.

Vocal and Instrumental

Vandellville Artists (Radio-Keith-Orgram, WEAFA Chain). Matinee program, 5 p. m.

James Melton, tenor; Elliott Shaw, baritone; Revellers: Frank Black, piano soloist; Singing violins (Seiberling-WEAFA Chain transcontinental). Features a Black piano "Improvisation" and quartet, closing in holiday mood. "Great Day" from Vincent Youmans' show "Great Day," 9 p. m.

Leonard Stokes, baritone; Dixie Trio; David Mendoza, conductor (Maxwell-WEAFA Chain). A collection of "dancing reprints." Mr. Stokes' solo is "My Baby in the Guinea Blue Gown." English is a group of festive dances that could be done properly in the kitchen to a fiddle, 9:30 p. m.

Oliver Smith, tenor; Lois Bennett, soprano; Vernon Jacobson, baritone; Helen O'Connell, contralto (National Sugar-WEAFA Chain). What is your favorite opera aria? Well—it will probably be here, and yes, it will be "Rigoletto Quartet," 9:30 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

"A Song of Thanksgiving" (WEAFA Chain). Program of timely hymns by the Salton Singers, a group of 16 voices, 12:30 p. m.

Thanksgiving Carolers (WJAF Chain). The mood of autumn and harvest time by male octet, 1:45 p. m.

Mid-Week Hymn Sing (WEAFA Chain). Regular mixed quartet group singing program directed to the holiday, 7 p. m.

"Samson and Delilah" (WEAFA Chain). Saint-Saens' Biblical opera in a radio adaptation for the National Grand Opera Company, 11 p. m.

Orchestral

Bernard Leytton's Commodore Ensemble (CBS), 7:30 p. m. (WJAF Chain). American composers' program with emphasis on Indian themes as a reminder of the origin of the holiday, 11 p. m.

"S. S. Dreamboat" (CBS). Return to the air waves of Emery Deutsch and his

in miniature, and finally having come to really enjoy it, the radio fan is going to seek out the places where the original may be found. And having found the original and tasted of it, he is going to want more. The reproductions will still be good entertainment, but for the maximum results, the original will be demanded.

Whether it be stage or music, we all know that the players are only half the combination. The audience is the other half. Give the best musician or the best actor a poor audience and his work will be relatively poor. A person attending a good concert gives and gets certain things which are totally missed in even the best "reproduction."

Surely now the musicians and critics will accept these facts as a fair viewpoint and equally surely the radio fan will admit of their truth. If both make sure to differentiate between music in the original and musical reproduction, and do it in a kindly, considerate way, there need no longer be an open breach between two groups whose interests through reproduction, are bound to merge sooner or later.

As for the statement, "Just as if it were in the next room," if we ever do go calling and find a home whose radio gives the impression that 96 pieces are playing in the next room, we shall hurriedly stuff our fingers in our ears until we can find our coat and hat and beat a hasty retreat.

Deems Taylor's Thanksgiving

DEEMS TAYLOR, composer of "The King's Henchman," now working on his second opera, has lately surrendered to what he calls the inevitable and is lending his critical skill and his gentle humor to the making of radio announcements and program comments, realizing that "radio is here to stay and it is up to critics and musicians to make the most of it."

His next undertaking on the air will be the announcing, with comment and explanation, of a two-hour radio-cast on Thanksgiving Day, which is to go on the air over 41 independent radio stations by means of an electrical transcription device. Actually, during those two hours, Mr. Taylor will be wrestling with his Thanksgiving turkey in the music room of the Colonial farmhouse on his once abandoned farm 14 miles from Stamford, Conn., which his friends have named "Taylor's Folly."

It is there that the new opera is being composed—and it will not be based upon "Street Scene," the Pulitzer prize play of 1929, rumor to the contrary notwithstanding. There on Thanksgiving he will hear his own voice from any one of a dozen near-by stations, while gently applauding his own wit and witicism, and being spoofed by friends gathered from the artistic agriculturists of that corner of the Nutmeg State who are the proud owners of old houses, tired acres, lovely views, antique furniture, hooked rugs and, in most cases, corned mortgagages.

Those Odious Comparisons

"The most interesting thing about this two-hour broadcast," said Mr. Taylor, putting his feet carefully on an early American butterfly table in curly maple, "is the fact that it gives the radio listener a chance to compare performances. There are six military bands on the program, from England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, France and John Philip Sousa's from the United States. It would be just as easy to put half-a-dozen of the greatest orchestras of the world—don't ask me which they are—on the same program, and I doubt not it will be done. Thus the musical devotee, not to speak of the impoverished critic, can hear and compare at his ease, without spending time and money on travel, can form an opinion of their relative merits and defend it with that tenacity so characteristic of the true music critic, amateur or professional. To hear them play in the flesh would take several weeks of travel over the Continent and the United States. The time elapsing between hearings would be so long that impressions would have faded."

"Through this electrical gadget that makes it possible to get them all on the air, anywhere, at any time, once they are transcribed onto permanent plates, it will be possible to back up arguments as to whether Toscanini or Stokowski or who you will is the greatest conductor of the music of a certain composer—say of the great Deems Taylor. Anything that aids argument is a boon to the music-minded."

On Temperamental Static

"This broadcast will be independent of transatlantic weather conditions. I understand that great progress is being made in short-wave transmission and re-broadcasting, but I don't think I am getting out of my privileged field when I say that European American broadcasting is still about as dependent upon atmospheric conditions as is a transatlantic airplane hop."

Important American Performances

From stations distant from here are often scrambled by static. Even if a terrific storm should make broadcasting impossible over most of the country on Thanksgiving, they would be able to broadcast later with-

Musicians' "Romance"

musicians. "Romance" from Wieniawski Concerto, violin solo by Mr. Deutsch, 11 p. m.

Educational

"School Broadcast" (Standard-NBC Pacific). Stories of the lives and works of Haydn and Beethoven for both lecture periods. Other musical illustrations with direct reference to the evening concert by the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, 11 a. m.

Symphonic

Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, Arturo Rodizinski, conductor (Standard-NBC Pacific). "The Music of the Future," a program of symphonies of Haydn and Beethoven, the ballet music from Berlioz' "Damnation of Faust," and two compositions of Macdowell and one of Skilton in honor of the holiday, 7:30 p. m.

Characteristic Music

"El Tango Romantico" (WJAF Chain). The popular music of Spain and South America by Dolores Casinelli, soprano, and tango orchestra directed by Frank Vagnoni, 9 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Charles Strickland's Park Central Orchestra (WJAF Chain), 6:30 p. m. Paul Siegel's Orchestra (CBS—Chain only), New York hotel music, 7 p. m. Comfort Music (Coward-WEAFA Chain). In happy holiday mood, 7:30 p. m.

May Breen and Peter De Rose (WJAF Chain). Voice, piano and ukulele, 7:30 p. m.

Ohman and Arden, two pianos, and specially orchestra (Lehn and Pink-WJAF Chain). Ingenitric and Friml on the two pianos, show music featuring "Good News" medley. A First National motion picture star is scheduled to appear, 8 p. m.

Rudy Vallee and His Orchestra (Fleischman-WEAFA Chain transcontinental), 8 p. m.

Dance Program (Temple-CBS), 10 p. m. The Cosmopolitans (NBC Pacific). Dance orchestra directed by Max Delin, 8:30 p. m.

Walter Hagan's Musical Musketiers (CBS Pacific), 11 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches

"Inheritors" (CBS). Short scene from this play by Eva Le Gallienne and her Civic Repertory Theater Players, 6:30 p. m.

"Memory Lane" (KGO, KGW). Fitting celebration of Thanksgiving Day by the Smithers family of Goshen Center, 9 p. m.

Washington

"The Political Situation in Washington, Tonight" (CBS). Frederic William Wile, 8:15 p. m.

National Forum (CBS). Talks by leaders and authors of legislation, 10:30 p. m.

SERIOUS OF MIEN, BUT—



Deems Taylor, Noted Music Critic and Composer.

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musicians. "Romance" from Wieniawski Concerto, violin solo by Mr. Deutsch, 11 p. m.

Educational

"School Broadcast" (Standard-NBC Pacific). Stories of the lives and works of Haydn and Beethoven for both lecture periods. Other musical illustrations with direct reference to the evening concert by the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, 11 a. m.

Symphonic

Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, Arturo Rodizinski, conductor (Standard-NBC Pacific). "The Music of the Future," a program of symphonies of Haydn and Beethoven, the ballet music from Berlioz' "Damnation of Faust," and two compositions of Macdowell and one of Skilton in honor of the holiday, 7:30 p. m.

Characteristic Music

"El Tango Romantico" (WJAF Chain). The popular music of Spain and South America by Dolores Casinelli, soprano, and tango orchestra directed by Frank Vagnoni, 9 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Charles Strickland's Park Central Orchestra (WJAF Chain), 6:30 p. m. Paul Siegel's Orchestra (CBS—Chain only), New York hotel music, 7 p. m. Comfort Music (Coward-WEAFA Chain). In happy holiday mood, 7:30 p. m.

May Breen and Peter De Rose (WJAF Chain). Voice, piano and ukulele, 7:30 p. m.

Ohman and Arden, two pianos, and specially orchestra (Lehn and Pink-WJAF Chain). Ingenitric and Friml on the two pianos, show music featuring "Good News" medley. A First National motion picture star is scheduled to appear, 8 p. m.

Rudy Vallee and His Orchestra (Fleischman-WEAFA Chain transcontinental), 8 p. m.

Dance Program (Temple-CBS), 10 p. m. The Cosmopolitans (NBC Pacific). Dance orchestra directed by Max Delin, 8:30 p. m.

Walter Hagan's Musical Musketiers (CBS Pacific), 11 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches

"Inheritors" (CBS). Short scene from this play by Eva Le Gallienne and her Civic Repertory Theater Players, 6:30 p. m.

"Memory Lane" (KGO, KGW). Fitting celebration of Thanksgiving Day by the Smithers family of Goshen Center, 9 p. m.

Washington

"The Political Situation in Washington, Tonight" (CBS). Frederic William Wile, 8:15 p. m.

National Forum (CBS). Talks by leaders and authors of legislation, 10:30 p. m.

out the huge expense of bringing bands, orchestras, ensembles and choruses together again in 10 countries. This electrical program can be broadcast at any time by any station equipped with the device to put it on the air. To my nontechnical mind that seems a great advantage, provided the plates faithfully reproduce the performance.

"In the future a great orchestral or operatic performance or an important public ceremony can be recorded on the spot and preserved for posterity. What wouldn't we give for a permanent radio record, for instance, of the Gettysburg speech as delivered by President Lincoln?"

"A hundred years from now, if the radio fans, with a little thought, must call what they are getting a good reproduction or miniature, certainly not the original. Accepting this, surely the professional musician and critic cannot take issue with them on this point. He may question the value of having good reproduction in the home, but we do not think he will."

An Announcer's Boon

"Then, too, this must inevitably make for better broadcast performances. There need be no excuse, with it, for an announcer's 'drying up' or for a fatal blunder by a performer. If anything goes wrong in recording, the performance is simply repeated until it is pronounced perfect."

"That was a boon to me, I made two complete announcements of this program. The first was the one I would probably have made in a studio. The second was the one I should have wished later that I had made. It's the second one they're using."

"In a way, you know, I'm a pioneer. I shall probably be the first announcer who ever sat at home and heard himself broadcast from 41 studios dotted everywhere east of the Rockies. I expect to find the experience a highly profitable one."

"And highly pleasurable," suggested the affable interviewer. "Oh, that, of course!" said Mr. Taylor. "Who doesn't like to hear himself talk? Now, speaking of this, while you were admiring, I've got an old corner cupboard in the dining room that I picked up at an auction for the merest song. . . ."

"You swapped a song for a corner cupboard?" said the astonished interviewer. "Was it a valuable song?" "Priceless," said the composer, modestly.

And thus the interview ended.

On Thanksgiving Day a gigantic and unique radio-cast, the first two-hour international musical program ever put on the air in the United States, will be sent out from 41 independent radio stations with Deems Taylor announcing.

The program follows:

ENGLAND

Band of His Majesty's Royal Air Force, Flight Lieut. John Amers, conducting.

Merrill England, Part I

The Rose, Part II

Royal Air Force "March Past."

HUNGARY

The Budapest Gypsies:

Two Hungarian Folk Songs

Rakocsky Song and March.

FRANCE

Musique de la Garde Republicaine.

La Marseillaise

Parade, from "L'Arlesienne." Bizet

Le Regiment de Sambre et Meuse, March

St. Germain Chamber Orchestra, M. F. P., conducting.

Valse from Isolde. Messenger

SWITZERLAND (Alpine Country)

Swisslander Brass Ensemble:

Folk Ländler, with Clarinet Solo

AUSTRIA

Viennese Schrammel, the original

Lener Quartet:

Song of the Lavender Women and Coffee

House Music on the Unterterrasse

Old-Time Viennese Waltzes

Two Viennese Songs

GERMANY

National Band of Germany: Chorus

under Dr. Felix Schmidt:

Hohenfriedberger March (Composed by Frederick the Great)

German Folk Songs

Student Songs of Germany

ITALY

Orchestra from La Scala, Milan,

Attilio Pirelli, conducting:

Overture to "The Barber of Seville"

Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana"

IRELAND

WEEK IN STOCK
MARKET SEEMS
MOMENTOUS ONEFavorable Developments
Numerous—Good Recovery
by Best Issues—Money Easy

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NEW YORK—Last week's feeling that the worst in the stock market had been seen was confirmed this week. Recovery in sentiment went further than that; the feeling grew that the market was not only solidly seated at levels above those reached on the break, but that a new bull market is in the making.

On the five trading days of three hours each this week the market advanced, according to the averages, 47.75 points for the industrial and 20.27 for the rails above the low levels reached at the close of trading on Nov. 15.

In number points gained the rally has been substantial, restoring about one-fourth the loss of the industrial from the high level of early September and nearly a third of the railroad stock decline. Such a recovery is about the size of the usual one following a drastic decline, and the immediate future of prices is rather uncertain. It has been noticeable that the buying was losing force, and the averages actually sank a bit yesterday. On the other hand, the market has stood up to selling in comprehensive fashion, and the sharp drop in brokers' loans is eloquent testimony to its improved technical condition by the liquidation of margin accounts into the hands of outright buyers. It is true that the further prices rise the less will be investments buying, which has been the motivating force of the rally. But reviving bulls will answer that with the assertion that the plethora of credit will eventually, if persistent tempt professional operators to undertake to push stocks higher.

Readjustment in Values

It is known that many banks and brokers "hang on" to the stocks they are glad to take advantage of the rise to dispose of their holdings, and the eagerness with which the banks are trying to place their loans is altogether reassuring for those who wish to see the market stay where it is for a while. Whether the rally would come in and take stock off a pool's hands at this time is a question, but public memories are short.

So far the rally has perhaps been less of an all-around advance than a casual glance at the averages would suggest. Rather it has been a readjustment of investment standing, a clearing of the good stocks from the poor ones. By no means have all stocks recovered appreciably since the decline came to an end. The stocks which have found themselves again attracting the attention of bargain hunters may have gone forward too rapidly. The key to the recovery during the next six months is to be found in the business situation, and it is too soon yet to judge accurately the effect of the market decline. Possibly it will be much less than feared, but it must be noted that business for some time has been falling off and the market break has done nothing to arrest the decline.

How business responds to the stimulant of a great supply of cheap credit, lower taxes, a vigorous public and corporation building construction program, remains to be seen. If the market and business can be "talked up," they ought to reach the heights in short order.

"Cheap Money"

Events of the week have been the reduction in the Bank of England discount rate to 5 1/2 per cent, cuts in the discount rate to 4 1/2 per cent by the Boston and the Chicago Federal Reserve Banks, with the return of Japan to the gold standard, accompanied by the arrangement of credits of \$50,000,000 here and in London, a series of corporation dividend increases and a further weakening of money rates, and the adjournment of Congress without action on the tariff.

It is apparent that the New York Reserve Bank's discount rate level of 4 1/2 per cent will be reached at the principal interior banks, and now that the Bank of England has cut the rate, thereby lessening the danger of a severe loss of gold by this country to Europe, another cut in rate here to 4 per cent seems likely.

Already the market rate has gone down to 3 1/2 per cent asked, which forebushadows a lower discount rate. Call money has been unusually much of the time, at a low 3 per cent, although the official stock exchange rate did not fall below 4 1/2 per cent; time money has been standing at a level of 4 1/2 per cent, and the short-term investment field seems to be too small to accommodate the demand.

Excess ease of the current week will give way to some firming up, owing to the approaching tax date, holiday demand for currency and preparation for end-of-the-year settlements. However, brokers' loans, having declined \$35,000,000 last week, are at about \$250,000,000 from the peak of about \$400,000,000 a month ago, and that is a deal of slack to take up.

PRICE TREND IN
WHEAT DOWNWARD

CHICAGO (AP)—Irregularity but with a general upward trend today, wheat trading early today. Despite continued advances that black rust was spreading in Argentina, new buying was limited mostly to the near term, and traders took special notice of an announcement that the world's wheat visible supply was 140,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago.

Starting at 1 1/2 to decline to 4 1/2 cents, Chicago wheat later showed setbacks all around. Corn, however, and provisions were likewise easier, with corn opening 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 off, and subsequently declining further.

Opening prices to close: Wheat—December, 1.21 1/4 to 1.22; March, 1.29 to 1.29 1/4; May, 1.33 to 1.33 1/4; July, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; August, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; September, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; October, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; November, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; December, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; January, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; February, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; March, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; April, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; May, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; June, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; July, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; August, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; September, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; October, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; November, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; December, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; January, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; February, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; March, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; April, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; May, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; June, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; July, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; August, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; September, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; October, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; November, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; December, 1.35 1/4 to 1.35 1/4; 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real musicians, these Curtis
concerts should prove particu-
larily encouraging. D. M.

TEPPICHE LAUFER LINOLEUM
In allen guter Art
Monitor Leser erhalten Sonderrabatt,
ausgenommen Linoleum u. Markenartikel

PAULA SONNTAG
Dürer Strasse 17
Spezialgeschäft für neue Polster
wünschenswerte Anfertigung u. Aufp.

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General Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FURNISHED apartments, rooms, homes, Miami, Florida. The place you wish to live. LESTER, 211 N. E. 1st St.

MIAMI, FLA.—Tourist accommodation by the week, month, or season. Schmidt Apartments, 1529 S. W. 7th Street.

BUSINESS CARDS

3000 BUSINESS CARDS (1, 2, or 3 different copies), kid finish, Bristol, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, post paid, 1000 for \$1.00, full color; prepaid to any point within 900 miles of New York City, \$5.00; to all other points in the United States, \$6.00; agents wanted everywhere. Write H. C. LITTLE, 3418 Fowell Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PARIS, FRANCE—From insurance to Paris goods can be bought through MAISON WOLIAK, commissionaire, 115 Rue. Poincarre, commission 5%; small trial orders are welcome.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS \$2500 to \$25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 19 years' recognized standing through which individuals are placed in positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each case; personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. H. W. BERRY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

An Unusual Opportunity
Substantial future for women of education. Age 25 to 45; income commensurate with ability; must be unencumbered and free to devote full time to service. Write: MISS MRS. J. H. BERRY, 900 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

MANUFACTURERS

MFPS: Do you want 100% coverage re: trade in this section? Call: THE BOSTON TRADING CO., 100 N. W. 1st St., BOSTON, MA. 02101. ICE, 487 S. Hill, Los Angeles, Calif. Tel. 6185.

LAND OF MOORS

AFFORDS CHARM OF BYGONE DAYS

(Continued from Page 1)

in this land the years had passed over unnoticed like a gentle breeze that leaves no traces of its passage.

Setting Typically Medieval

The cities are rich in associations with the older world. The underlying character of all of them is medieval, symbolized by crumbling battlements and massive defensive gateways; yet they each have their distinctive features and different atmosphere.

The tourist's first acquaintance with Morocco is often made at Tangier, though many tours start from Casablanca or from the Algerian frontier by way of Taza. Tangier's peculiar international status has made its population so mixed that it is hard to say whether the Moorish or the Latin or the Levantine element is predominant. However that may be, the resulting kaleidoscope of races and languages makes this little white town appear very busy and gay in its beautiful setting along the shores of a crescent-shaped bay.

In opposite extreme, the ancient and proud City of Fez is entirely Moorish, its architecture and its men of European influence, either in Fez Medina or the Jewish quarter, Fez Mellah. The French have wisely built their new town some miles from the old, it being Marshal Lyautey's policy to leave both the old and the new as undisturbed as possible. Similarly in Marrakesh, the beautiful southern capital, the natives have remained in their historic surroundings, while alongside a new French quarter has been laid out with broad avenues set among the palm groves of Gueliz.

Houses of Dazzling White

The coast towns, where most colonists have settled, are naturally less attractive to sightseers, though it is interesting to pass through Casablanca and see how the building of a harbor and the concentration of the country's trade and industry at that point have made a big city grow up like a mushroom in a dozen years.

Seventy miles north of Casablanca lies Rabat, the seat of Government, and there the genius of French colonial architecture has been applied, combining successfully as it does the Moorish styles of decoration with the dignified proportions proper to State buildings.

On a hill just behind the town the young Sultan who now presides (under French advice) over the destinies of the Sherifian Empire occupies a palace commanding a view of Rabat and its twin town Salé, which together span the estuary of the Bou Regreg River, the famous port of the Barbary pirates, the famous port of the Barbary pirates.

Such brilliant color effects as this occur again and again as one travels in Morocco. The bright sun and the sky combining with unusual and picturesque scenes make up a series of delightful pictures which never fade from memory. Many visitors to Morocco may make only a short stay and find their impressions last longer and remain more vivid than in many other places, and above all the sunsets are particularly memorable, having a grandeur and a loveliness about them which seem to belong to a world of fairy.

Moreover excellent accommodation and travel facilities can be had as good as in most parts of Europe, while the roads themselves, both in the French and Spanish zones, are kept in such good condition that they have earned for Morocco the reputation of being a "motorists' paradise."

MANITOBA TO EXPEND \$4,000,000 ON HIGHWAYS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Every effort would be made by the Government to keep the provincial highways in such condition as to permit of traffic during the winter season, according to W. R. Clubb, Minister of Public Works. More equipment is being obtained to remove snow from the roads, and keep the roads clear over a wider territory than formerly.

The Government's first appropriation for highway maintenance was only \$20,000. Last year this sum had increased to \$850,000. This year's program calls for the expenditure of \$4,000,000 for the construction and maintenance of the provincial highways, including the construction of 1700 miles of first-class road.

Local Classified Advertising

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FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PRIVATE collection rare imported articles for wear and home, beautiful Oriental, fur rug; priced low, quick sale. Kenmore 9090, Suite 205, from 3 to 6 p. m., Boston.

HAIRDRESSING

Alice W. Richardson
Joan Lincoln
All Branches of Hairdressing
Permanent Waving
236 Huntington Ave., Boston Ken. 6159

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED New England pipe and cake baker, work in New York, no commercial bakers. Apply M. BOYD, 9719 95th Street, Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y. Virginia 1735.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—An assistant for general housework, 10 to 12 hours a day, 3 in family; atmosphere of appreciation for right person. Tel. evenings, Regent 7-5731.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenace Inc.
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; complete in every detail; CHAMBERLAIN License, Descriptive Booklet, Under management of MRS. KATHRYN HAYBORE.

HOUSES TO LET

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—Attractively furnished Dutch colonial, 6 rooms, central heating, near Westchester Country Club; 111 May 1; \$175 month. J. H. SAFFORD, tel. 251.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

MAHOGANY BED, 4-post, pineapple top, with hair mattress and spring; heavy used, at quick reduced price. Call at 625 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send mail. WILLIAM LOVER, Jeweler, at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We own and run our own storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRUCKS
New York, Philadelphia and Island Points
Also Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 N. 10th St., BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3907

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Large selection of new and used furniture for office or study. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 34th, N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Practitioner's double office, modern, new, 1000 sq. ft., call MISS WALKER, 200 Washington St., Boston 1033.

PAYING GUESTS

GREEN PASTURES

Two lovely houses with charming home atmosphere, open fires, best table and service; 6 minutes' ride from station; opposite church; near stores and theaters; attention; high elevation; quiet. Tel. Greenwich 3770 or write 903 Milbank Ave.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open for the winter season
For rent, rest, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 10

PIANOS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Woodbury upright piano, in excellent condition; for quick sale will sell for \$80. Call MR. MELLON, Back Bay 251, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

NEWTON, MASS.
SACRIFICING: 9-room, 2-bath; country-like location; first mortgage \$10,000; if sold at once \$12,500. Tel. 47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Modern house for sale

8 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, 2-car garage, 1 acre land in fine residential section. Write direct, Box 601, Hotel William Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.

ELIZABETH LOCKE
BOGART
(Realtor)
44 Drake Road
Tel. 120

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE—In well-appointed house, 2 bedrooms, bath, fireplace, large kitchen, every convenience; home cooking; garage; usual opportunity for 2 people; practically a room to themselves. \$3.50. Tel. 47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Bay State Road, No. 161, "River View"—House of distinction, fine rooms in section available for permanent and transient guests; moderate rates. BACK Bay 8519.

BOSTON—57 HEREFORD STREET

off Commonwealth Avenue—Sitting room and bedroom; twin beds, running hot and cold water, plenty of heat. Commonwealth 3200.

BOSTON—56 ST. STEPHEN STREET

Distinctive Home—Large Double Room (from church) with bath.

BOSTON, 15 Newbury St., Suite 6—Warm

quiet room for business women, or transients. Kenmore 6951.

BOSTON, 28 Cleary Street, Suite 3—Attractively furnished rooms, single or double; reasonable.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—New 550-room hotel for men and women; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, rest restaurant, table d'hôte service; quiet, clean, bright; near Penn. Station; light, airy rooms, \$10 to \$25 weekly. HOTEL PIERPONT, Pierpont and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—Large front room

business woman or teacher preferred. MISS SMITH, 280 Madison Ave., Tel. 6796.

N. Y. C., 62nd Street—Two independent

rooms, private bath, kitchenette; two, three, four, elevator, refrigerator, reasonable. D-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 532 West 111th (Harvey Girls' Club)—Splendid accommodations

for students; privileges; \$12.00 room, 24 hours; next bath, shower; suitable one, two; Christian Scientists preferred. SCHULTZ 2181.

NEW YORK CITY, 69 Triumphant Place, Apt.

20—Double and single rooms in well-heated elevator apartment; near subway.

NEW YORK CITY—Large, light, street

room, near Christian Science church; 3 flights up, Washington Heights 2762.

NEW YORK CITY, 138 E. 40th, Apt. 12—A cheerful room, fireplace; also 3 unfurnished

rooms for housekeeping.

ROXBURY, MASS.—45 Elm Hill Ave.

Large sunny room, hot and cold water, with or without board. Garrison 2712.

WATERTOWN, MASS., 254 Mt. Auburn St.

Large, very warm room next to hill station; 20 minutes to Park St. Tel. Middlesex 4291.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AUTOMOBILE salesman with 20 years' experience, wholesale, factory, and retail agent; at present general manager for 20-car Chevrolet agency; desires position starting Jan. 1. I can fill any position with factory sales or sales promotion; take entire charge of dealership or distributor; will also consider position as retail salesman for large agency. Write: BELLE BREGER, 2181, Chevrolet Sales, Inc., 200 Wisconsin Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

DECORATIVE FABRICS
HAVE service to give where knowledge of color harmony and good taste is essential. Years' experience in Draperies from direct goods to finished product. Close personal touch with best mills. Box 8-68, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

INVENTOR and designer of machinery and

tools to run them, is open to inquiry. HERBERT P. KELLY, member Amer. Soc. Mech. Engineers, 63 Janet St., Milton, Mass.

POSITION wanted by young man as janitor

or similar work. R-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOSTON—Part time work, reliable (colored girl); Tuesday and Thursday taken. Ken. 6278.

BUSINESS and social secretary desires

opportunity to be of service; experienced stenographer-bookkeeper; free to travel; would consider acting as companion and secretary to a woman. R-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED secretarial services available

loyal, reliable, efficient; stenography, bookkeeping, office management. Box C-48, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

LEGAL STENOGRAPHER desires position

Protestant-American; 12 years in legal work; fluent in English and French. Tel. 47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MATURE woman, experienced housekeeper

fine cook; position small family; moderate wages; references. Tel. 47, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

LEGAL stenographer, woman, would like a position

as stenographer-bookkeeper in small family. Address N-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SPACE TO LET

N. Y. C.—French flat and gown shop will rent space to first-class confectionery; good neighborhood. Richmond 1000.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DEVELOP POISE—Social assistance, conversation, personality training. MRS. LOUISE, Park Central Hotel, 30th St. and 4th Ave., New York, City 8000.

ITALIAN

Taught by a native professional teacher of long experience. SIGNORA DE LUCA, 487 Bayview St., Boston. Tel. 47, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

VOICE CULTURE AND DICTION

For readers, nurses, soloists and all interested in improving voice projection and enunciation; have successfully trained actors, workers in these fields; references on request. MAY RICH, Prince George Hotel, 14 East 28th Street, New York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED

FOR RENT IN MIAMI, FLA.
Professional man's beautifully furnished 8-room modern residence overlooking section Miami, Fla., to adults. Two-story, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, equipped with Oriental rug, throughout, electric refrigerator, radio and Victrola, also piano; garage and servants' room. Suitable for domestic help or retired. 7-passenger Lincoln sedan. Address P. O. Box 1000, Greenwich, Conn.

NEW YORK CITY, West End Ave. 640 (91st)

—2 rooms, bath, tiled kitchenette, newly decorated. Ideal location. Schuyler 5945 rooms.

NEW YORK CITY, East 72nd Street

—The studio; private home; near church. Butterfield 1358.

TYPEWRITERS

Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield St., Boston
Liberty 7557
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal, portables, Carbon, Fabrons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months \$6.00

VOCAL INSTRUCTION

JAN BOESCH, 100 E. Circle 10009
Mr. Boesch, 10 years head of the Department of Voice at Skidmore College, New York City, Boston.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

Third Avenue at

19th Street

Apparel Outfitters for Men,

Women and Boys

FOREMOST IN FASHION

FAR MOST IN VALUE

SMART LUGGAGE

ROSENBERGER'S

BIRMINGHAM

TRUNK FACTORY

1909 Second Avenue

"The South's Finest Luggage Shop"

When you need LIGHTING

FIXTURES for a new home or to replace your old ones, SEE

BRAUN'S LIGHTHOUSE

2023 1st Avenue North
We specialize in Household Repairs and House Wiring

White Swan Laundry

SEND YOUR RUGS

AND BLANKETS TO US

Phone 4-5065

The Christian Science Monitor

IS FOR SALE IN

ALABAMA

Birmingham—Fells News Stand, North 20th St. Robertson's News Stand, 20th St. and W. Cor. Hayes and St. Francis Sts.
Montgomery—Montgomery Hat Cleaning Co., 2 Dexter Ave.; Alabama Hat Shop, 121 Montgomery St.

FLORIDA

Davies Beach—Princess Isabella News Stand; Stand, T. O. Steele, 2284 South Beach; Beach Book Shop, Pensacola Station.
Fort Myers—Broadway News Company, 201 Hollywood Blvd.; Jackson's News Agency, 1919 Hollywood Blvd.; The Union News Co., Stand No. 1, Terminal Station; H. W. B. Drew Co., 45 West Bay St.; L. McCann's News Stand, 1830 Main St.

Winnipeg—Winnipeg Company, Plaster St. and N. E. 2nd Ave.; Swartz & Gasson News Agency; The Purple Wings, 2019 Biscayne Blvd.; St. Petersburg World News Stand; Stand, Mrs. T. O. Steele, 2284 South Beach; Stand, 216 Central Ave.; Mack's Milk Depot, 216 Central Ave.
West Palm Beach—Central Ave. News Agency, 1084 North Olive Ave.
Home City News Company, Zerk and Pine Sts.; J. E. Bart's News Stand, 3rd Post Office Arcade.

GEORGIA
Atlanta—Piedmont Hotel; World News Co., 1000 Peachtree St.; Liberty Grant Hotel; 200 Peachtree St.; Brown & Allen News Stand, Terminal Station.
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

An Able Delegation to London

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S completion of the United States delegation to the London Naval Conference by the appointment of Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, and Dwight Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico, rounds out a commission which even without these admirable appointments has been regarded as one of the strongest that could possibly have been selected. It is proper to lay great emphasis upon the fact that, for the first time in the history of international conferences for the purpose of reducing or limiting armaments, the delegation from the United States is wholly civilian. There will, of course, be naval advisers accompanying the commission, among whom will be Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, who has patriotically withdrawn the condition which at one time he put upon his acceptance of the appointment.

The essentially civil character of the delegation is not affected by the fact that the Secretary of the Navy, who is recognized as a big-navy man, is a delegate. It is eminently proper, of course, that someone on the delegation should represent the distinctively naval interests, and this Secretary Adams may be relied upon to do. If he is to be regarded especially as a champion of a powerful navy, we do not think that anyone on the delegation can be charged with being the advocate of a navy which would be in the slightest degree smaller than the needs of the Nation require. As a governmental service, indeed, the navy is deservedly popular, both because of its glorious history and because of the high professional attainments of its present personnel; but the interests of the navy will ultimately be better served by its adjustment to the needs of the country through international agreement than by participation in an international building contest.

Such men as Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and Ambassadors Morrow, Dawes and Gibson may be relied upon to take a thoroughly progressive and at the same time patriotic attitude toward the problem with which the conference will have to deal. There has been criticism of the selection of the two senators chosen. If it were desirable to have representatives of the upper chamber who were especially informed as to international or naval affairs, it is quite possible that others would have been selected. But if it were, as is probable, the desire of the President to have associated with the commission in all its deliberations two men of standing and influence in the Senate, who could advocate its cause in that body, he could hardly have chosen a better pair than Senator Reed and Senator Robinson. The latter is the leader of his party in the Senate, while the former is recognized as one of the most influential of the majority senators.

A feature of this selection of representatives which justifies attention is the fact that it will not only be approved at home, but will compel respect abroad. There are very able men in public life in the United States whose activities have been such as to impress the citizens of America with a sense of their capacity, but who are without international reputation. Not one of the men named on this commission will fail of instant recognition by foreign governments and publicists. Perhaps the senators have the less wide reputation, but Mr. Reed, because of his activities in affairs relating to immigration, and Mr. Robinson, as the ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, are not without their repute abroad.

The President has done extraordinarily well in his selection of American delegates to this vitally important conference. The country may at least rest assured that the American point of view will be ably presented and loyally supported.

Lauder and Funnier

SIR HARRY LAUDER is to sing again on the radio. He must be "faring well"—for he intended to quit the stage as soon as his audiences showed a disposition to tire of him. Evidently he has become reconciled to the microphone. When he first sang over the air he had his doubts about radio possibilities for exemplifying his art. He missed the footlights, the warm response of the audience, the atmosphere which means so much to the trouper. But he wanted to carry his art into the home, and found the radio a ready vehicle, though it denied him the opportunity to raise a laugh by jaunty step, the twirl of a stick, or a grin, broad, deep or round.

No one will grudge the Caledonian minstrel the half hour he demands, for he is good company, and his voice is still rich, his burr-r-r sharp and his laugh merry. An economist in humor, he draws his jokes from the sailor he meets "on the ocean blue," the shepherd he finds on the hillside, the baker, the carpenter, the piper he observes in the street. "I Love a Lassie," a stage hand says, jokingly, as he passes Lauder a letter, and the comedian turns the phrase into a song, a song that is heard wherever the English language is spoken. Such is the ability to appreciate the value of a phrase.

But Lauder, primarily, has been a caricaturist. Contrary to the general notion, a notion that has caused even many of his compatriots to criticize him, he does not presume to represent

certain types of Scotsmen. He caricatures them, and it is in his caricatures that he will be heard when he sings again before the silent but vast audience which will listen to him over the long chain of radiocasting stations. We hope he "fares well."

Why Not a U. S. S. A.?

WHY not an economic union of South America? Hard upon the heels of the project for a United States of Europe comes, naturally enough, the proposal of a somewhat similar plan for the great continent below Panama. The very splendor of the idea is calculated to capture Latin imaginations. The European project has been motivated largely by the hope of economic benefits inspired by the striking example of North American success. Why not apply the same recipe—removal of trade barriers over a wide area—to that rich geographical unit, South America?

Indeed, why not? Press and public of the southern continent are measuring the possibilities with avidity. They trace a closer analogy with the North American model than can Europeans. As El Pais, a leading Uruguayan daily, points out, South America is, contrary to Europe, united by an identity of ideas, by descent from the same mother race, and by similarity of language and traditions, while it is largely free from inherited political hatreds.

Certainly, in any comparison of political barriers, South America has all the advantage over Europe. But this proposal deals essentially with an economic union, and it is economic barriers which must be considered. Among these there are, of course, the artificial tariff walls of fourteen nations—walls equally as divisive as those which partition Europe. But the great obstacle is that the very similarity which is an advantage in the political field becomes a disadvantage in the economic realm. In commerce unity requires diversity. South America has many products, but nearly all are raw materials; it possesses almost no manufacturing, and its lack of coal and iron hampers industrialization. It cannot soon become a self-sufficing economic unit. Indeed, much of each country's trade must be with Europe or North America. In addition, geography vetoes immediate unity. South America has as yet little more than a fringe of population; the vast hinterland still interposes a wilderness barrier between nations.

On the other hand, the airplane and radio are peculiarly fitted to bridge mountain and jungle, and the interior is fast filling up. Moreover, the union need not be a strictly self-sufficing or exclusive one. There are immense benefits to be gained by removing artificial barriers within the continent and organizing it to permit a united effort in world trade. And behind any plan for economic unity lies the hope that it will lead to political unity. Again, why not—eventually? Is it not time to ask, What, after all, are the advantages of disunity?

The New Shock Absorber

THE announcement that acoustical engineers have almost perfected a device not only to remove dust, cinders and dirt from the air, but also to overcome the crashing overtones arising from reverberating city streets, will be received with satisfaction in many quarters.

In a recent address before the Illinois Society of Architects, R. F. Norris of the Burgess Laboratories explained that most offices are noisy because their walls and floors have no sound-absorbing qualities. The hubbub outside, he says, comes pouring in and then bounds around, making the room approximately five times as noisy as outdoors. The newly devised noise filter will block the uproar's entrance. "When completed, this contrivance may be placed in your window and you will then be able to get both fresh air and perfect quiet," Mr. Norris adds. Perhaps even an improved filter can be made selective, to admit certain pet noises according to individual taste.

It is to be hoped that this promise of the noise filter will not take too long to reach fulfillment, for few things are more greatly needed on this clattering globe just now than quiet.

A Parable, Perhaps

A BUILDER went forth to build. His name was Many. His home was America. He said, "I will build a great nation in which business shall serve mankind. It shall profit everyone. This shall surely be a land of plenty in 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'"

He proceeded to construct great factories. Everyone was busy. For this work much material was needed, steel, bricks, nails, paint and other products. In a walled street near by a commodity market sprang up. Here he bid for material. Soon others were attracted to this busy mart. Speculators saw an opportunity to make money by obtaining options on needed goods. Bidding became active. Demand sent prices up. Easy profits attracted others.

Soon the builders began to step over to the walled street. Others telephoned. The newspapers were full of stories of fabulous wealth. The builder neglected the great industry for which he had laid a solid and sound foundation. He was bidding for material that was not being used. The demand fell off. Prices tumbled. A near panic ensued. The speculators rushed away. Prices fell below normal and natural points. Then the builder, taking account of stock, commenced to build again. Once more he needed materials and began to buy what he needed. Attention returned to business. And it was found to be good.

Moral by Ben Franklin: "Seest thou a man diligent in his calling, he shall sit before kings." Another moral: You may get something for nothing, but it will not be what you expect.

The Mysteries of Fashion

MUCH has been written on the instability and fickleness of fashion, but the extraordinary fact that every age regards its own particular predilection in the matter of clothes, masculine or feminine, as the essence of elegance, grace and dignity has seldom been commented on. In England a symposium of the opinions of a number of representative women which was recently published by two important newspapers has shown that the majority there, as

elsewhere, realize full well that the human eye soon gets used to any change in the fashion of clothes, and that, immediately it grows accustomed to such change, it begins to detect beauty where before it could see none.

While it is apparently generally conceded in England that the long skirt is best adapted to the requirements of evening wear, the plea is made by almost all the correspondents whose views have appeared that the short skirt should be retained by all women for everyday use. This compromise, it appears, is widely approved.

Another interesting aspect of the change in the aesthetic appreciation of fashion is the ease with which persons, who a few years ago professed to be enraptured by the beauty of a particular cut of dress, condemn it outland when it ceases to represent the expression of the current taste. An adherent of the short-dress school in England thus finds it even necessary to warn others who may be of the same mind with her to be undismayed by the possibility of being called "dowdies" or even "freaks."

And yet, it is, somehow, difficult not to sympathize with the popular view. For it is hardly, as it has sometimes been rather uncharitably represented, any reprehensible feeling of snobbery that makes people take notice almost instinctively of the presence among them of individuals differently garbed from the rest of the crowd. It is rather, it will be admitted, a feeling of amused, but on the whole good-natured, curiosity. People laugh as readily at pictures of themselves in the "impossible" costumes of an earlier day. But in fashion, as in politics, majority opinion—even when admittedly pursuing a fad—is hard to resist.

"Parking" at the South Pole

A LITTLE green automobile with tractor treads, permanently parked in a snowdrift some 720 miles from the south pole, testifies to the practical failure of the Byrd expedition's attempt to use the motorcar for heavy transport in the antarctic. But it constitutes something of a monument to the attempts to introduce motor travel in the frigid South, attempts that have been frankly experiments rather than efforts to substitute such transport methods for the accepted dog team and sledge.

It was Sir Ernest Shackleton who more than twenty years ago brought the first automobile to the antarctic during his expedition of 1907-1909. His records tell of numerous trips over the ice and snow, punctuated by difficulties of almost all descriptions. Frozen oil and gasoline, plunges into ice crevasses and repeated stalling in soft snow were only minor tragedies of this courageous expedition.

Shackleton was convinced of the value of the automobile for short-distance transportation. On his dash for the pole, however, he decided to use man power and dogs, since he recognized that the automobile could not be relied upon to traverse the rough and broken ice surface and the soft drifts on the long trail. Commander Byrd's men in their snowmobile made a trip of about eighty miles, interrupted by numerous stops to clear up mechanical difficulties and to free the machine from the soft snow in which it frequently became imbedded. The automobile party, being unable to pull up to a garage to have a broken rear end repaired, picked up the gang lines of the trailer sledges and made the laborious haul back to the base at Little America.

Meanwhile, according to radio reports to the New York Times, preparations for the "summer" season were going on apace. The first support party ended its trek of 400 miles to the south and back again, laying a series of depots to within five degrees of the pole and returning to the base. Then the geological party took the trail, aided by the depots and the markers already placed, and made its way toward the Queen Maud range, where it will pass nearly three months in some of the most important research work of the expedition.

The expedition's experience with the snowmobile indicates that this form of transit will not be practical until a machine is developed with treads that will prevent it from digging itself a hole every time it hits a drift of soft snow. The experience of the depot-laying parties is again a tribute to the accomplishment of Nansen and Amundsen in determining the technique for fast marches with dogs and light sledges. The story of the air attack on the south pole is still to be written. The aeronautical successes already achieved in polar exploration indicate that this method may bring the most glorious adventure of them all.

Random Ramblings

A Texas district has a willow tree that grows a date which tastes like an apple. Another section has an apple that tastes like a banana. But we are all familiar with the plum trees which have long produced the prunes which taste like more.

With barbers listing themselves as tonsorial artists, and beauty experts as beauticians, it is not surprising to learn of a New York City automobile greasing concern calling itself a lubricatorium.

Though recently a distinguished conductor of an American symphonic orchestra requested the audience to refrain from applauding, it did give expression loudly to its appreciation. Did he bow to the inevitable?

Does the action of the Connecticut League of Women Voters in refusing to use its influence against the adoption of the long skirt mean that the league is confident it won't be long now?

The Bay of Banana has been chosen as a suitable location for a harbor in the Belgian Congo. Evidently the mission sent to investigate the subject has been fruitful.

Pictures of spoken words now having been screened, one wonders if mispronounced words will appear out of focus.

If, as is said, every day's weather is the same on the moon, what does the man in the moon have to talk about?

Only umm umm shopping days till Christmas, read the ads. "And only um more pay days," remarks Dad.

The hat-tree, the roof-tree, and the whiffletree—noble timber of an earlier day.

A New York Fantasia

COLONEL FITZMAURICE speaking under his transatlantic plane at the Grand Central Station. . . Pedestrians dribbling across Fifth Avenue. . . Traffic officer making 'em wait at Broadway and Forty-second Street for three minutes at 9:30 p. m., when no motor or street car is in sight. . . Lucercia Bori taking her shepherd dog for a morning walk on Park Avenue. . . A newsboy on Forty-second Street flustering you by "Wall Street Journal, sir?" . . . Paramount tower at night. . . Pennsylvania Station redcap reassuring anxious lady: "Plenty of time, ma'am, plenty of time." . . Flash-light cannonade at Metropolitan Opera opening punctuating entire first act of "Manon Lescaut." . . Deserted boxes as curtain goes up on first act. . . Same boxes magically and conscientiously filled when curtain falls. . . A truck driver talking to his horse all the way across on the Hoboken ferry. . . Two Italian officers in smart uniforms recalling war days on Fifth Avenue. . . The phone girl's musical "good-night" when you ask her to call you at 7. . . The paintings of Mother Goose scenes on the walls of the Children's Theater in the Heckscher Foundation Building. . . A Rolls-Royce depositing an expensive lady at the entrance to a cinema palace. . . The New Silhouette at the Ritz. . . A police officer directing a visitor to Thoid Avenue and Thoid-thoid Street. . . Another, standing guard, while motors flash past him, over a broken manhole cover on lower Fifth Avenue at night, pending arrival of a red lantern. . . Poster showing Father Knickerbocker bestowing "Well done—they deserve an extra \$500"—on New York's Finest (P. S. They got the \$500). . . The roped-in crowd meekly waiting for a Fifth Avenue bus at Broadway and One-Hundred-and-Something Street. . . Taxi driver, asked, "Are you engaged?" retorting, "X, sir, married." . . Music critic at Carnegie Hall baring past the shocked guardian of the door while Toscanini is playing. . . Tousle-haired young man haranguing a small crowd on disarmament, under the nose of one of those complacent lions on the Public Library steps. . . The new bridge under construction across the Hudson to the Palisades. . . Mrs. Fiske dining at Keene's Chop House and doting on the waiter with Old School manners—until he forgets to bring her a butter knife. . . Three foreign-looking men in green smocks working on shoes in big second-floor window in Madison Avenue. . . A famous bishop inclining his head graciously when a hotel attendant picks up his pencil. . . Poetic exhortation on a Herald Square waste barrel: "Vote for Mayor Walker, a real New Yorker" (P. S. They did). . . Walter Damrosch receiving with unfeigned kindness a long line of young seekers after advice. . . A laborer on Fifth Avenue stepping aside with a courtly bow to allow a lady to pass. . . Truck drivers in the market district exchanging civilities—not convincingly, but apparently from a sense of duty. . . The twinkling of North River ferryboat lights in the evening mist. . . Tailors' carts, hand-propelled, holding up traffic at the noon hour on Broadway. . . And the baby across the aisle that didn't cry once all the way to Boston. . . Well, just a peep, maybe. . . L. A. S.

A Proud but Poor Harbor

THIS is Fiume, the divided city, the outpost of two states. It is at the very tip of Italy's most eastern point of expansion. Much of the city is in Italy, but it is divided by a small river and the part beyond that is in Yugoslavia. A short bridge joins the two countries, and the sentinels stationed at both ends let hundreds of people cross daily, for many live in one part of the city and do business in the other. However, there isn't much business done in the Italian part of Fiume.

Everyone knows that Italy is shaped as a boot, with the heel turned east. If one pretended that his left arm were the Adriatic Sea running along the back of the boot between Italy and Yugoslavia, then his left hand, held palm downward, with the fingers together and the thumb distended, would roughly resemble the forked upper end of the sea. At the tip of the fork is the excellent port of Trieste, which before the war handled a large part of the traffic of lower central Europe.

At the end of the little finger across the sea from Trieste is Venice, Europe's most mysterious, captivating city, resting in the water. The peninsula between the forefinger and the somewhat distended thumb is the territory which Italy won from Austria as a result of the World War. Across this peninsula, at the end of the thumb, on the inside, is Abbazia, a much frequented seaside resort.

At the end of the thumb, on the outside, is Fiume, the divided city. One may travel from Trieste, across the mountainous peninsula to Abbazia, over an excellent automobile road forty miles long, in an hour and a half. Then from Abbazia one goes in ferriesboats across the end of the sea to Fiume, forty cool and delightful minutes away. Almost the whole shore is lined with bathers.

But as one enters Fiume's excellent harbor, all is quiet and still. There is no business, no traffic, no going and coming of boats. Nationalistic sentiment, romantically delivered by the Italian poet, d'Annunzio, Fiume is commercially ruined. All the business of Yugoslavia goes through her part of the port, Rijeka; all the traffic of Austria and northern Italy goes through Trieste. Fiume sits proud, attractive, patriotic and penurious. The grand Governor's palace glistens on the height. Beautiful villas stand out white upon the tree-covered hills. Several magnificent new buildings have been put up. Fine looking banks have been opened. But they remain largely idle, and the enormous warehouses stand empty. Fiume is all dressed up, but has no place to go, or rather has nobody to come and make her a visit. Italy feels happier to have Fiume her port, though it is idle, than she would be to see it, though a free port.

It used to handle the traffic of Croatia and Hungary, and Italy has again invited Hungary to use it as her shipping point. Perhaps it will again welcome and send off heavily laden ships, and the flag of Hungary will be seen once more on the Adriatic. At present it is a white, glittering gem at the tip of Italy's empire, and a trip from there to Abbazia on a jaunty little ferryboat, along the rim of the Adriatic, is a delightful way to spend part of an August day. R. H. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Color Prejudice in Sport

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It may interest the readers of the Monitor to know that the tradition of fairness in sport and freedom from petty prejudice, imperiled by the barring of New York University's colored star quarterback, Coleman Hill, from the game with Georgia, November 9, has roused defenders North and South. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is assured that an overwhelming majority of students and alumni of New York University do not sympathize with Coach Meehan's and New York University's capitulation to color prejudice, and this attitude is shared by leading sports writers for daily newspapers. Particularly striking is an editorial which we have received from a southern daily, the Enterprise of High Point, North Carolina, which says in part:

The discussion is unfortunate, the facts more unfortunate. Georgia knew that the Negro is one of the mainstays of the New York team. The Southern school, however, is an institution as they are eligible to play against others, or should leave off the schedule. . . . Give line in athletics, we still believe leaving New York off the schedule instead of stipulating that the Negro leave the team out of the lineup would have been more in keeping with the spirit that ought to animate a great educational institution.

There seems little to add to this statement from a southern editor on color prejudice in sport. If anything were to be added, it might be the comment of Coleman Hill, writing in the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, who, in the course of an entire column devoted to this episode, says:

As a citizen of Georgia, I have a right to demand that representatives of my State be met by the best any sister State may offer. . . . As a graduate of Coleman Hill, I have a right to ask fair and equitable treatment for whatever delegates the Athens institution may occasionally send out. . . . And I maintain the tugboat must insist on its right to sportsmanship in the North.

Therefore, I object to the decision of New York University to keep Dave Myers on the bench when, on November 9, its football team plays that of Georgia.

WALTER WHITE,
Acting Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
New York, N. Y.

A Real Reform School

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial in the Monitor of October 7 entitled "The Peril of the Prisons," uncovers the roots of a great evil and a destructive influence in the social life of the United States.

In happy and hopeful contrast to conditions prevailing in many American prisons, as indicated in the editorial in question, is the attitude at Preston School of Industry at Ione, Calif., where they have come out into the sunshine of the present in their concept of what a reform school should be. Leaving the dark ages behind where they belong. The Nation's prisons likewise should be built on the basic idea of reformation of the individual; at least that should be the ideal toward which to work, rather than the vindictive sense of reprisal, destructive alike to the individual and to society.

At Preston fear, as a motive for conduct, has been eliminated, and threats are never made, but there is fine discipline of the sort that makes the boys form their own conclusions as to what course of conduct and adaptation to rules is best for them to follow. Instead of being robbed of incentive, every incentive is given to them to earn their way out by organizing their behavior and by acquiring credit which the boys say they "cherish like dollars." They are not denied that basic need of men—constructive work—and are not deprived of a sense of reward for their work—two things which alone would revolutionize prisons in America and make society safer.

When the new boys have earned their first 500 of the 700 credits necessary for parole by work on the "rock pile" for road construction and foundations to new buildings they are permitted to choose the trade they wish to learn. If they elect to attend school, it is for part time only, as one-half day must be given to work, for which the State credits them with \$2, covering cost of their support at the school.

The boys take pride in their work, whether on the farm of several hundred acres—located in a corner of the 1300 acres of sunny, rolling hills occupied by the institution—in the making of bricks, or laying the plumbing for the buildings under construction, in the printing plant, or the shoe shop. One boy in the shoe shop is so good a workman he has been permitted to work full time in a nearby town, where he earns \$4 a day, \$2 of which goes to the State for his living expenses, the balance being placed to his credit in the school bank to be given him upon his discharge. During this "furlough" period he must obey all of the rules of the institution.

In the school work looking toward office employment, the latest methods are used in teaching typing. Speed has been increased by attention to rhythm; a phonograph having been installed for the purpose, and the boys are encouraged to compete in the open contests given by typewriter companies throughout the country. During the progress of the State Fair recently at Sacramento, the typ-

ing class did its regular work there, observed by crowds daily, who took a keen interest in this particular exhibit. A demonstration was also given of the development of reform schools from the days of the dark past to the sunnier present at Preston. It is earnestly desired that citizens of the State shall know of the work being done, and it is the hope of the officers that all of the judges in the State shall visit Preston and learn of the ideals and accomplishments in effect there.

A military organization prevails, with division into companies, ranging from the "heavy discipline" company for the worst offenders, to the band, a company favored with greater freedom of movement and other worth-while rewards. Boys who have earned the requisite credits live in cottages, where lawns, gay flowers and deep porches make attractive exteriors, and good-looking, strong furniture, made by the boys in the shops, bright cretonnes at the windows, pictures, polished floors and fireplaces enhance the interiors and give the boys an impression of an orderly home.

Even the "heavy discipline" company is not without certain compensations—it members have heartier food because of the hard work on the rock pile, and they stand a good chance to win first place in the competitive drills, held every three months, because of their more frequent drilling. Each boy belonging to the winning company is given 150 credits, and for second prize seventy-five credits are given.

The teachers desire to give the boys occasional outside contacts and for this reason have been invited to talk to the assembled students in two different groups on the subject of Europe. We were also urged to speak with the boys individually and get their viewpoints on the school and on what it is doing for them. Several told us they had learned a great deal and one said he thought he knew now why boys turn to crime, adding that it is his earnest desire to be helpful to others in the school during his term and also in preventive work on the outside when released.

If it were not for the fact that the boys are there under compulsion many would be happier in the school, because of the constructive program, than they ever were on the outside. Society fails to realize that to be deprived of liberty is in itself a severe punishment.

There is no physical punishment—only solitude, silence, the rock pile, and extended time for failure to win credits, the "heavy discipline" being otherwise mental in character, through loss of prestige, etc. However, to rise in the morning before five and go to bed at six o'clock in the evening, with the privilege of reading until eight o'clock, when lights go out, is not the average boy's idea of a "perfect day," so we need not fear a voluntary waiting list to enter the institution, nor indifference to being returned for repeated offenses.

We were happy to see heads up and a free spirit among the boys; they are not morose, but each boy has a deep purpose to win his way to personal liberty as soon as possible. CAROLINE M. McCULLOUGH,
Walnut Creek, Calif.

What of the Victim's Family?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I add a few words to the prison reform plan of Frank F. Pool on the editorial page of the Monitor of November 4?

Prison reform is my hobby, at least in theory. Under the "all money" plan, however, did the thought ever occur "What of the victim of the wrongdoer?" or his family?

Let me cite an instance that came under my observation: The family of a mechanic slain by a drunken man was left penniless. The man who had done the crime was sent to prison, but the victim's family was left to struggle. Under the payment plan, it would seem only just if recompensed from his labors.

Also, what of the man who robs? "Let him restore again that he has taken" (Ezek 33: 15); such a course is only just, and should add to his self-respect upon being restored to citizenship.

Then, too, the members of a prisoner's family may be left without means or support. It would seem so much more humane if they, too, could receive some recompense from the labor system.

May the brotherly love that is being expressed through charitable institutions continue, and the prison feel the influence. (MRS.) LENA M. DOUGHERTY,
Manhattan, Kan.

More About Nonsmokers' Rights

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for publishing the letter, "What Rights Have Nonsmokers?" by Louis W. Schaff. He has not been in any degree overemphatic on the subject. Especially is it disgusting to have the atmosphere in public eating places, where men, women and children need to go, filled with tobacco smoke.

I feel very strongly that it is high time for this subject to be thoroughly dealt with. (MRS.) CORDA GLOVER,
Comstock, Neb.